ESTABLISHED 1818.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 40,059—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 10, 1894.

PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

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CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Places of interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the "Bombay Gazette," Steam Press

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Saturday. 1894.
P. & O. BALLARAT	4748	999	T. S. Angus	13th Jan.
‡ SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. Worcester	20th ,,
B.I. SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	27th ,,
‡ CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	3rd Feb.
B.I. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. H. Moule	10th ,,
‡* SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. Worcester	17th ,,
B.I. ROME	5515	1200	A. R. Daniell	24th ,,
‡* GANGES	4206	800	G. W. Atkinson	3rd March.
B.I. CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	10th ,,
‡ SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. Worcester	17th ,,
B.I. CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	24th ,,
‡* GANGES	4206	800	G. Atkinson	31st ,,
B.I. OCEANA	5362	1500	E. Stewart	7th April.
‡ SIAM	3099	500	H. Weigheil	14th ,,
B.I. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. H. Moule	21st ,,
‡* ASSAM	3160	500	T. F. Creery	28th ,,
B.I. HIMALAYA	6898	2000	J. Orman	5th May.
‡* SIAM	3200	500	H. Weigheil	12th ,,
B.I. THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	19th ,,

The Steamers marked B.I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
‡ These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.
‡* These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers for Brindisi, Marseilles and London.

SPECIAL STEAMERS TO LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

TUESDAY 5 P.M.	Steamers.	Tons.	Horse Power.	Captain
March 20	Peninsular	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin.
April 17	Shannon	4189	800	E. Crewe.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand-packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo:—

16th Jan. 24th an, 7th Feb.

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 25th November, 1893.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,119	750	1st Feb.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	1,194	750	1st March.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
GISELA	F. Kossovich	1,253	350	9th Feb.
POSEIDON	A. Fellner	3,878	500	9th March.

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MARIE BACQUEHEM	G. Wallueschnig.	4,409	350	21st Jan. 94.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. AGLAIA to Madras and Calcutta.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
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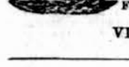
Sassoon House, 30, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Jan., 9th 1894.

BOMBAY TO ZANZIBAR DIRECT.



H. H. the SULTAN of ZANZIBAR'S s.s. "NYANZA" will SAIL as above on the 10th January, 1894.
For Freight and Passage
Apply to the Agents,
VISRAM EBRAHIM & CO.,
Khoja Mohla, Mandvie.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 11th January, 1894, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.

A Steam Launch will leave the Apollo Bunder, at 1 P.M. on the Day of SAILING to convey Passengers on Board the Steamer.

A. SIMEON, Agent,
Sirdar's Buildings, Hummum Street.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.
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HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

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CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

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SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

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S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on the 10th January, 1894, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,168 tons, on the 14th January, on arrival of In-coming English Mail Steamer.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,554 tons, on the 14th January, at 8 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KHANDALLA," 1,797 tons, on th 14th January, 1894, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, on the 18th January, 1894, calling at Aden, Mombassa, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 9th January, 1894. Agents.

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BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
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PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

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PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine insurance effected at the lowest rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

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CALCUTTA.
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"ANCHOR" LINE.

DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES, LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.
1894.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To leave Bombay
ARABIA	3,544	C. H. Hillcoat	January 10.
ASIA	3,561	J. Laird	March 2.
PERSIA	3,547	R. Hutchinson	March 17.
HISPANIA	3,380	S. Abrey	March 31.
ARABIA	3,544	C. H. Hillcoat	April 19.
BRITANNIA	3,069	J. Brown	May 3.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.

The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about thirty hours.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an Experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every Comfort for First Class Passengers.

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COMPOUND WOUND.
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COCA	ONE fluid ounce represents 60 Grains of best COCA LEAVES from which the Astringent and Bitter constituents have been removed. The best form in which to administer this valuable drug in cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Defussion, Sea Sickness, etc. Price Rs. 2-8 per Bottle.	CORDIAL
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Vide the following Certificate:—

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I have made a careful Chemical Analysis of a Sample of HIGHLAND MALT WHISKEY as shipped to Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Ld., Bombay, and find such to be of Full Strength, and to be Free from all Noxious Ingredients. It is THOROUGHLY MATURED, possesses an EXCELLENT BOUQUET, and is in All Respects a GENUINE MALT WHISKEY of THE HIGHEST QUALITY.

(Signed) STEVENSON MACADAM, Ph. D., F.R.S.E., &c.,
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They agree to give to an approved or known Customer one of their PERFECT WATCHES for trial for a month, and if after the expiration of this period the Watch has been found to have kept time within one minute, the price of the Watch becomes due; but if, on the other hand, the Watch has varied over one minute, they agree not only to forfeit their claim to the value of the Watch but to

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PACKAGES FROM EUROPE cleared through the Customs and despatched. To avoid delay, the Shippers should be instructed to send to us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

LESSEE & DIRECTOR.....MR. HARRY STANLEY.

TO-NIGHT, WEDNESDAY, 10TH JANUARY, "LES CLOCHES DE CORNEVILLE."

THURSDAY, 11TH, "THE MOUNTEBANKS."

FRIDAY, 12TH, "DOROTHY."

SATURDAY, 13TH JANUARY, Dion Boucicault's Powerful Drama, "THE COLEEN BAWN." MR. H. STANLEY in his Masterly Pourtrayal of "MYLES-NA-COPALEEN."

Doors Open at 8-30. Overture at 9 P.M. Box Office at MITCHELL'S, Meadows Street, Open from 8 a.m. to 7 p.m. Prices as Usual.

BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

THE SOCIETY'S NEXT CONCERT Will take place at the TOWN HALL, On WEDNESDAY, the 24th JANUARY, 1894.

A CONCERT To be held in the B. B. and C. I. Railway INSTITUTE, PAREL, On THURSDAY, 18TH JANUARY. An Attractive Programme has been arranged.

THE LADY HARRIS FANCY FAIR.

LADIES and GENTLEMEN who are willing to PRESENT Animals, Birds, Skins, etc., to the PET STALL in the Fancy Fair in Aid of the Building Fund of the Bombay Cathedral Girls' School, to be held in Bombay on the 1st, 2nd and 3rd February, 1894, are requested to be kind enough to forward their Contributions to Mr. DOUGLAS BENNETT, Crawford Market, Bombay, who will acknowledge their Receipt.

ORPHEAN DRAMATIC CLUB.

AN AMATEUR THEATRICAL PERFORMANCE, In AID of the ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL NURSING FUND, Will be given at the NOVELTY THEATRE By the above CLUB On THURSDAY and FRIDAY, 25TH and 26TH JANUARY, 1894, Under the Patronage of HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, and LADY HARRIS.

The Performance will consist of a COMEDY, preceded by a FARCE, In which the following Members will take part:—

Mr. W. L. SHAW.	Mrs. BICE.
" J. P. MACKESON.	" CRUICKSHANK.
" A. WISE.	Miss SAVAGE.
" J. REED.	" THORBURN.
" C. A. HAWES.	" FLOWER.
" A. E. BICE.	

T. A. SAVAGE, Stage Manager.

SELECTED AND SURPRISING PROGRAMME. GRAND! INCREDIBLE!! MARVELLOUS!!! (NEXT TO GAIETY THEATRE.) THE GRAND ANATOMICAL MUSEUM.

A. SIMONS (the Proprietor) begs to intimate the Public that he will give a Series of Exhibitions, only a Fortnight in Bombay, of his Marvellous, Magnificent, and the Noblest Cabinet of Human and Comparative Anatomy, showing the different kinds of diseases of human and animal body, their Curious Structure, the Nature, Uses, and Functions of their several parts.

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PRICE OF ADMISSION:—Annas 8. Doors Open at 8 A.M. Commencing at 9 A.M. to 12 NOON and 4 P.M. to 12 mid-night. For further particulars see Daily Newspapers.

SELLING AWAY CHEAP.

ON SALE, consignment, very Rich Hand-made PERSIAN VELVET CARPETS of best Indian make, various sizes and Patterns. Apply BHAISETT & CO. 21, Hummum Street, Fort.

BENGAL COAL COMPANY, LIMITED.

WE have THIS DAY been APPOINTED AGENTS in Bombay for the Bengal Coal Company, Limited, and shall be glad to Entertain Orders for their celebrated Sanctoria and Disherghur Coals. TURNER, MORRISON & Co., 44, Elphinstone Circle. Bombay, 1st Jannary, 1894.

KARACHI PORT TRUST.

WANTED, EXPERIENCED General FOREMAN, for Workshops, Hydraulic Machinery, Dredging plant, &c. Age not more than 35; must have passed through a British Workshop. Salary Rs. 350, rising for approved service to 500, with free quarters at Manora. Applications, giving qualifications, with Copies of Testimonials, will be received by the Undersigned up to 31st instant. D. MORRIS, M. Inst., C. E., Port Engineer, Karachi. Manora, 5th January, 1894.

NOTICE.

THE following SALES by PUBLIC AUCTION, for the 12 months commencing from 1st April 1894, will be held at the Office of the Collector and before the Huzur Deputy of Kolaba, on the 5th February, 1894.

1. Ferry-farm in the Kolaba Collectorate.
2. Right of Collecting Road-tolls in the Kolaba Collectorate.
3. Right of removing Earth, Sand, Stone and Pearl Shells from all the Creeks of the Kolaba Collectorate.

For further particulars application should be made to the Undersigned. V. H. SHIKHARE, Huzur Deputy Collector, and Vice-President, District Local Fund Committee. Alibag, 23rd December, 1893.

'XMAS CARDS

IN GREAT VARIETY. FANCY ARTICLES, TABLE ORNAMENTS, BOHEMIAN WARES. Sold at Moderate Prices.

B. D. MOTIWALA & CO., 18, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

TRANSPOSING PIANOFORTES.

THESE PIANOS are built of Iron, and are now Manufactured on the most Improved principles. By moving a Button under the Keyboard, the Tone of the Piano may be raised or lowered instantly as required, an immense advantage in Accompaniments to Singers or to other Musical Instruments. WE INVITE INSPECTION. MARCKS & COMPANY, LD., BOMBAY AND POONA.

HENRY HISCOCKS,

BAKER AND CONFECTIONER, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA,

INVITES INSPECTION of his BAKERY, which is THE BEST LOCATED BAKERY in Bombay, it being free from disagreeable surroundings. Those who desire to obtain GOOD WHOLESOME BREAD should, therefore, satisfy themselves BY PERSONAL INSPECTION that their Baker's Premises have no objectionable surroundings. He further begs to notify that he has started the Wiltshire Dairy, and that having HIS OWN MILCH CATTLE, he is able to Guarantee the Absolute Purity of his Dairy Produce.

N.B.—The Bakery and Dairy are under his Immediate Supervision.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Monday and Thursday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12 Half-yearly Rs. 6: Quarterly Rs. 3, to Subscribers in Bombay; in the Mofussil postage extra.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

BIRTH! MERRY-MAKING!!! Dancing!!! Grand Bargains. Clearance SALE of a Consignment of English Musical Boxes and Aristons is offered at Half price. We offer them at this absurdly low price as the Goods must be cleared before the end of the current month.—MAROKS and Co., Ld., Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

NEWEST STYLES and PATTERNS in Gents' Bag Top and Full-fronted CAPS, Tweed, Corduroy and Buckskin, Rs. 2-12 and 3-4. Cash or V. P. P.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

GREAT SALE OF REMNANTS in All Departments now proceeding at LAIDLAW and WHITEAWAY'S, 47, Esplanade.

£1,766,842 NEW ASSURANCES were issued by the STANDARD in 1892, the Largest Record yet made by the Company. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

TEAS!—GREAT REDUCTION!! Messrs. MORTON, MAJU and Co., in view to introducing Pure and Unadulterated Teas to RICH and POOR, are now offering, at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, a class of Teas unsurpassed for DELICACY and PURITY of FLAVOUR. Price List on Application.—22, Church Gate Street, Bombay

SUN LIFE OFFICE OF INDIA.—Transacts Life, Annuity, Accident Business. Terms favourable Premiums low. Profits large.—OFFICE, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

JUNIOR FAMILY PRINTING OUTFIT, for marking Linen, Cards, Books, &c., consisting of Type-Holder, Tweezer, Ink and Mats, Rs. 2-8 only.—BLOOMFIELD and Co., 24, Modow Street,, Bombay.

FRESH CONSIGNEMENT, JAVA CIGARS Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 at Rs. 2-8, 2-4, 2, and Re. 1-12 per 100 respectively. These Cigars are manufactured of selected and thoroughly Matured Java and Dindigul Tobaccos. They are rarely equalled, but never excelled, and the facilities which are at our command enable us to offer them at Lower Rates than other Firms.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., 33, Church, Gate Street, Fort, and 34, Abdool Rheman Street, Crawford Market, Bombay. A Trial earnestly Solicited.

D'MELLO and Co., Cutlers, Surgical Instrument-makers, Electricians, Repairers of Physicians' requisites, &c., and Mathematical Instruments, Medows Street, Fort. Artificial Legs, Arms and Deformity Instruments, &c., made to suit Patients. Up-country orders carefully executed.

FANCY GLASS ORNAMENTS.—Very pretty flowerbaskets and, flowervases, from 8 as. to Rs 2. Also Centrepieces, from Rs. 6 to Rs. 12.—LAMP WAREHOUSE. R. DITMAR, late Theodor Knaust, 69, Esplanade Road.

MAKE your Selection of XAMS PRESENTS at the SHOP of B. D. MOTIWALA and Co., 18, Church Gate Street, where they Sell Elegant Lady's Companions, Fans, Jewel-boxes, Toilettes Requisites, Albums, Photo-frames, Games, Writing Desks and other Useful and Fancy articles at very Moderate Prices.

VICTORIA for SALE.—In Good Condition, Owner has no further needof it.—Address "X. Y." care of this Office.

WANTED, a NURSE, European or Native, to look after a Son of a Native Chief. She should be able to Converse well in English. A Fair Salary will be given. Apply immediately, in person, to "95," Esplanade Hotel, Bombay, with Testimonials.

WANTED, a TRAVELLING INSPECTOR of Accounts: must be Experienced and able to furnish Satisfactory Testimonials as regards Conduct and Character. Pay to Start with Rs. 80. Apply to EXAMINER of ACCOUNTS, B.-G.-J.-P. Railway, Ghadechi.

WANTED, an Excellent and Experienced COOK, for a Native Chief in Kathiawar. Apply at once, in person, to "95," Esplanade Hotel, Bombay, with Testimonials.

BILLIARD TABLE,—WANTED, Full Size, on Hire, for Few Months. Address "H. R.," care of his Paper.

SURPLUS COLD SEASON'S STOCK now being SOLD at Greatly REDUCED PRICES, at LAIDLAW and WHITEAWAY'S, 47, Esplanade.

TO LET.—For 6 Months, a fully FURNISHED HOUSE, on the "Ridge," Malabar Hill Rent moderate. Apply "No. A 44," care of this Paper.

TO LET, "Nesbit" Hall, an Upper-Storied BUNGALOW, at Nesbit Road, Mazagon, from 1st February, 1894. Apply at the Premises, or Messrs. MERWANJI JEEJEEBHOY'S SONS, No. 23, Church Gate Street, Fort.

TO LET.—For one Month, from 15th inst., a FURNISHED BUNGALOW, on Palli Hill, Bandora. For particulars apply to "N. M.," care of this Paper.

PERRIER JOUET "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON and Co., Sole Agents.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.—I have much pleasure in testifying that during the eight days myself and wife have stayed here we found the Cuisine to be excellent, the Proprietor extremely civil and obliging, the attendance good and cleanliness to be a speciality—F. GRAHAM, late Manager, Temple Bar.

MATHERAN RUGBY HOTEL, Matheran, is a First-class, comfortable, and most pleasantly situated Hotel on the Hill. Detached Bungalows available for Families. Rooms bright, airy and commodious. Terms Moderate.

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ORNAMENT FOR DRAWING-ROOM.—ENGLISH-MADE 8-Day Chiming Clocks, richly gilded mountings, chiming every Quarter hours on Westminster and eight bells, and striking hours on a loud Gong. CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watchmaker, 12, Medows Street.

FELIX CORNAGLIA, Manufacturing, Confectioner, Importer of French, English and Italian Stores and Wines. Sweets and Chocolates fresh made always ready. Cakes of every description.—83, Meadows Street, Fort.

SOLUTION of EXCHANGE PROBLEM, by Mr. VRILL, Price Re. 1; with postage Re. 1-1. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

BUYERS of Sewing Machines please demand an affirmative answer from the Seller if the Machine is manufactured by the Singer Company.—THE SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., Bombay.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs, FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED —Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR, can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier to H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Staff.

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WINES and SPIRITS.—Old Chum Whisky, Bot. Rs. 2-10. Invalid Port, Bot. Re. 1-8. Green Seal Port, Bot. Rs. 3. Dry Sherry, Bot. Re. 1-4. Yellow Seal Sherry, Bot. Rs. 2-8.—PEARSE and Co., Apollo St., Bombay. Price Lists free.

ENGLISH OIL PAINTINGS.—A Large Variety are now being Offered for Sale at JOHN ROBERTS & Co.'s New Premises, No. 17, Hummum Street.

PRICE CURRENT.—Published once a Week, contains Shipping, Arrivals, Departures, Exports, Imports, and other Commercial News.—Subscription Rs. 12 per year.

THOUSANDS die by Snake-bites, but Thousands of Feverish Patients have been saved by BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS. Surgeon-Major A. S. G. Jayakar, Civil Surgeon, Muscat, says:—"I save used Batliwala's Ague Mixture with success. Surgeon M. E. Reporter, 19th Regiment:—"I have found Batliwala's Ague Mixture very efficacious, &c., &c. C Greengrass Esq. Contractor, Tanna W. Works:—Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case. H. Crizzie, Esq in charge Tunnels, Gollkanda:—"I consider it a marvel. Mrs. Temple, Bellary:—It is a sure cure for malarious fever. P. J. Daly, Esq. Chief Guard, S. M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold Drops. Send your orders to Rs. Rs. 1. BATLIWALA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of KEMP & Co; PHILLIPS & Co; and DANTRA & Co., at Re. 1.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East Indian Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business. 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

WILL FORMS OF DIFFERENT KINDS, Price 8 As. each. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

NOTICES.

In the Matter of the ALFRED MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

ધી આલ્ફરેડ મેન્યુફેકચરીંગ કંપની, લીમીટેડની બાબતમાં.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Creditors of the above named Company are required, on or before 15th day of January, 1894, to send their names and addresses and the particulars of their debts or claims, and the names and addresses of their Solicitors, if any, to the Undersigned, the Liquidator of the said Company, at the Office or Messrs. GREAVES, COTTON and COMPANY, at Bombay, and if so required by notice in writing from me, the said Liquidator, are to come in and prove their said debts or claims at such time and place as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.—Dated this 22nd day of December, 1893.

JOHN R. GREAVES, Liquidator.

THE ALFRED MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED, BROACH.

ધી આલ્ફરેડ મેન્યુફેકચરીંગ કંપની, લીમીટેડ, ભરૂચ.

NOTICE is hereby given, in pursuance of Section 126 of the Indian Companies Act 1882, that a GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the above named Company will be held at the Company's Registered Office, at Broach, on WEDNESDAY, the 31st day of January, 1894, at 4 of the clock (Madras Time), in the Afternoon, for the purpose of having an Account laid before them, showing the manner in which the Winding Up has been conducted and the property of the Company disposed of, and of hearing any explanation that may be given by the Liquidator; and also, pursuant to Section 199 of the said Act, of determining by Extraordinary Resolution the manner in which the Books, Accounts and Documents of the company and of the Liquidator thereof shall be disposed of.—Dated this 22nd day of December, 1893.

JOHN R. GREAVES, Liquidator.

THE ALBERT EDWARD MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

ધી આલ્બર્ટ એડવર્ડ મીલ્સ કંપની, લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given, in pursuance of Section 126 of the Indian Companies Act 1882, that a GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the above named Company will be held at the Company's Registered Office, at Broach, on WEDNESDAY, the 31st day of January, 1894, at 3 of the clock (Madras Time), in the Afternoon, for the purpose of having an Account laid before them, showing the manner in which the Winding Up has been conducted and the property of the Company disposed of, and of hearing any explanation that may be given by the Liquidator; and also, pursuant to section 199 of the said Act, of determining by Extraordinary Resolution the manner in which the Books, Accounts and Documents of the Company and of the Liquidator thereof shall be disposed of.—Dated this 22nd day of December, 1893.

JOHN R. GREAVES, Liquidator.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ALBERT EDWARD MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

ધી આલ્બર્ટ એડવર્ડ મીલ્સ કંપની, લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Creditors of the above named Company are required, on or before 15th day of January, 1894, to send their names and addresses and the particulars of their debts or claims, and the names and addresses of their Solicitors, if any, to the Undersigned, the Liquidator of the said Company, at the office of Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Company, at Bombay, and if so required by notice in writing from me, the said Liquidator, are to come in and prove their said debts or claims at such time and place as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.—Dated this 22nd day of December, 1893.

JOHN R. GREAVES, Liquidator.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the CONTRACTS for the sale of COUNTRY LIQUOR, SINDI (TODDY), Opium and Drugs in the Akola District for the year 1894-95, will be Auctioned at Noon, on the 29th January, 1894, at the Deputy Commissioner's Cutchery Akola. The purchasers will be called upon to Deposit (1) one-fourth of the amount of their bids or furnish good security in the Akola District.

R. D. HARE, Deputy Commissioner, Akola District.

THE VIENNA RESTAURANT.

BREAKFASTS, tiffins, and dinners, also per Plate, will be supplied at MODERATE RATES. Also Tea, Coffee, Cocoa, Chocolate, Turkish Coffee, Russian Punch are obtainable from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M., at the VIENNA CONFECTIONERY, 25, Church Gate Street. Private Arrangements can be made per month on application to the above.

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A LARGE ASSORTMENT of English and French Confectionery, Chocolate and Chocolate Creams, Cocoa, Nougat, Sugar Almonds, and Parisians, &c., &c. Also Ices, Wines and Spirits of the best quality, to be had at the VIENNA CONFECTIONERY, 25, Church Gate Street.

C. HIRSCH.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 26 OF 1890.

MANCHOOBHAI BALGOWANDASS, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, residing at Mahim, outside the Fort of Bombay.....Plaintiff.

VERSUS

GOVIND GANGADHER, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, residing at Dadur, outside the Fort of Bombay.....Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Final Decree made in the above Suit, and bearing Date the Twenty-Seventh Day of February, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-three, the following immoveable properties will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION, before G. H. Farran, Esquire, Commissioner of this Honourable Court, at his Office, in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the Seventeenth Day of January, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-four, at the hour of three o'clock in the Afternoon.

PARTICULARS:—

All the Estate and Interest of the abovenamed Plaintiff and Defendant, or either of them, in the following properties, namely:—

LOT No. I.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or Foras Freehold Salt Batty ground, situate, lying and being on the Eastern side of the Dadur Road, leading from Mahim to Bombay, containing by admeasurement One Thousand Seven Hundred and Seventy-one square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 554, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561 and 562, New No. 13430, and New Survey No. 1-2021, and bounded as follows:—On the East by the Garden of Shri Chintamanjee Maharaj, on the West by the Batty ground of Manglia Zavria Garud, on the North by the property of Jeowandass Mooljee and Pandoo Casinath Thakoor; and on the South by the ground of Manglia Zaveria Garud, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the abovenamed Govind Gangadher.

LOT No. II.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or Foras Freehold Salt Batty ground, situate, lying and being at Mahaluximee, near B. B. and C. I. Railway, containing by admeasurement Three Thousand Eight Hundred and Fifty-three square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 593, New No. 12801, and New Survey No. 27-9, and bounded as follows:—On the East and North and South by the property of Jamsetjee Nusserwanjee Tata, and on the West by the property of Dinshaw Naneckjee Pitty and which said premises are now in the occupation of the said Govind Gangadher.

LOT No. III.

THIRDLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or Foras Free hold Salt Batty ground, situate, lying and being at Near Chicklee, containing by admeasurement Two Thousand Five Hundred and Seventeen square yards or thereabouts, Registered in the Books of the Collecter of Land Revenue under Old No. 335, New No. 1237, and New Survey No. 2931, and bounded as follows:—On the East and the North by the property of Radhabai, on the West by the property of Antonio Francis Luis and on the South by the property of Raghoba Junajee, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the said Defendant, Govind Gangadher.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Wadia and Ghandy, Attorneys for the abovenamed Plaintiff, at No. 19, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay—Dated this 5th day of December, 1893.

G. H. FARRAN, Commissioner.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvye, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the blood and bonec. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

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NOTICES.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Manager, Warora Colliery, up to 2 P.M., on 31st January, 1894, for the Supply of Indigenous Stores required, for the Warora Colliery during the Financial year 1894-95.

2. Forms of Tenders, conditions of contract and list of Stores to be supplied, can be had on application to the Undersigned on payment of one rupee.

3. Tenders should be marked "Tenders for supply of Stores."

4. The Manager does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

GEO. B. REYNOLDS, Manager, Warora Colliery.

Warora, 8th December, 1893.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 96 OF 1891.

MOWJEE CULLIANJEE, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, residing at Falkland Road, outside the Fort.....Plaintiff.

VERSUS

NENBAI, Widow of JAITHA PADAMSEY SHAMJEE, MOORJEE NARRON VASTA, all of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitants residing at Dariathan Road, outside the Fort, DYAL MOWJEE, residing at Falkland Road, outside the Fort, and The Honorable FRANCIS LAW LATHAM, Her Majesty's Advocate-General for Bombay.....Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree made in the above Suit, bearing date the first Day of December, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-two, the following immoveable property will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, before G. H. Farran, Esquire, Commissioner of this Honorable Court, at his Office, in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the Twenty-fourth day of January, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-four, at the hour of Three o'clock in the Afternoon.

PARTICULARS:

LOT No. 1.

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiff Mowjee Cullianjee, and the Defendants, Shamjee Moorjee and Narron Vasta, the Executors of the last Will and Testament of Thacker Jaitha Padamsey, in all that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Mody Bazar or Cazee Syed Street, outside the Fort, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement Ninety-three square yards or thereabouts, and Assessed by the Collector of Assessment formerly under No. 53, and now under Ward No. 1390, 1391, Street Nos. 222, 226, 226 A, and bounded as follows:—On or towards the East by Cazee Syed Street aforesaid, on or towards the West by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the South by the property Lot No. 2, hereinafter described, and on or towards the North by the house of Purmanund Nursey, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Mowjee Cullianjee.

LOT No. 2.

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiff, Mowjee Cullianjee, and the Defendants, Shamjee Moorjee and Narron Vasta, the Executors of the last Will and Testament of Thucker Jaitha Padamsey, in all that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Mody Bazar or Cazee Syed Street, in the Island of Bombay, in the registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement One Hundred and six square yards and six-ninths of another square yard, or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of Bombay, under Collector's Old No. 701, Collector's New No. 5111, Old Survey No. 439, New Survey No. 2773, and by the Municipality under Ward Nos. 1388-1389, Street No. 216, 2/0 and 220 A, and bounded as follows:—On or towards the East by Cazee Syed Street aforesaid, on or towards the West by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the North by Lot No. 1, being the property hereinbefore described, and on or towards the South by the house of Nursey Muljee and Gocul Muljee, and which said premises are in the occupation of the tenants of the said Mowjee Cullianjee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner, or at the Office of Messrs. Little, Smith, Nicholson, and Bowen, Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed, Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 1st day of December 1893.

G. H. FARRAN, Commissioner.

SWIFT AND FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.

ESTATE AND FINANCIAL AGENTS.

RENTS AND DEBTS COLLECTED.

PROPERTIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION

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PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1894 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and gives the history of the remarkable progress made by the City in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

Bombay Gazette Offices, Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR.

FOR SALE.

ONE English-built Canoe LANDAU, with patent Self-acting Hood, folding Steps, &c., by Watson, of Lowestoft.

One New Single-seated BROUGHAM, with Brake, suitable for one or pair, by Windower.

One New stylish VICTORIA, hung on Half C. Spring behind, by Windower.

Second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS, and BROUGHAMS, by other well-known Makers.

HOUSES FURNISHED with latest Style, neat furniture.

A fresh Consignment of best real MOCCA COFFEE in Bags of 7lbs. Price Rs. 6 per Bag. Apply to CUMMOO JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

HAND-BOOK OF GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on questions regarding giras, wanta and other guaranteed rights with an introductory account of the settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

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A BOON TO MEN Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by local absorption, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application. The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 493, High Holborn, LONDON.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS, done in VERSE, after the manner of various other great Poets by W. E. H. PRICE. Re. 1-8; Postage Annas 2.

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COLOMBO ..... The Bank of Madras.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received on Terms to be learnt on application.

HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 3 per cent. allowed thereon pending remittance.

Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe, Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.

LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities; and APPROVED Bills discounted.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected: and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

SYDNEY L. WYATT, Manager.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL....£ 1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL .....£ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND .....£ 100,000.

HEAD OFFICE: 47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES: CALCUTTA. BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, TUTICORIN, KANDY NEWERA ELYA, MANDALAY, AND ZANZIBAR.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.

When the accrued interest for Six Months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest is allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 Months at 4 Per Cent Per Annum.

For Shorter Periods at Rates to be learned on Application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due

CHALMERS, Manager.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED).

ESTABLISHED AT MADRAS A.D. 1885.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, RUPEES TEN LAKHS
CAPITAL CALLED UP.....Rs. 6,30,000
CAPITAL IN RESERVE .....Rs. 3,70,000
ACCUMULATED RESERVES.....Rs. 6,26,978

BRANCHES: BOMBAY AND RAWAL-PINDEE.

BANKERS and AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMA, CEYLON and in LONDON, EDINBURGH, DUBLIN.
FIXED DEPOSITS—12 months 5 per cent, per annum.
PRUDENTIAL FUND—Terms may be ascertained on application.
STERLING DEPOSITS—4 % p.a. on monies awaiting remittal.
CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle and CHEQUES on BOMBAY, CALCUTTA or MADRAS received at par for Deposit Accounts.
RECEIPTS issued when desired to EITHER or SURVIVOR.
FLOATING ACCOUNTS—2 % p.a. on balances over Rs. 250 and not exceeding Rs. 10,000.
PROMISSORY NOTES and BILLS discounted and CASH CREDITS & LOANS granted upon IMMOVEABLE, MOVEABLE, and PERSONAL PROPERTY possessing a Market value.
DRAFTS issued and WIRE TRANSFERS effected.
GOVERNMENT PAPER—SHARES, bought and sold.
PAY, PENSIONS, INTERESTS, DIVIDENDS collected.
FIRE and LIFE INSURANCES arranged.
SECURITIES received for SAFE-KEEPING, liability accepted.
BANKING and MONEY AGENCY of every description conducted.

Full information and Rules furnished on application. (By order of the Board) P. A. CHURCHWARD, Bombay, Office: Esplanade Road. Offg. Manager

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,125,000

HEAD OFFICE: 55, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES: OMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY GALLE, PENANG, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, HONGKONG, & SHANGHAI.

THE BANK receives FIXED DEPOSITS for one year at 4½ per cent. Interest, and CURRENT DEPOSITS on TERMS which may be learned on Application. Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. R. KENNEDY, Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....$ 39,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMIT

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,177½
Bank of Bengal	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,070
Bank of Madras	10,000	250	all	10 pr. ct.	380
Commercial do.	5,000	100	100		165 to 169
Lt. Rgs.	2,000	100	50	10 p. c.	65 to 70
	2,000	100	10		15 to 17
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	70xd
Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China	80,000	£20	£2	7 pr. ct.	£20
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	42	£ 3
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	216

MISCELLANEOUS.

					Last Divd.	
Alcock Ashdown	1,000	200	200		10	275
Allance	1,000	50	50	150	70	200
Back Bay Boat	2000	50	50		12	40
Bombay Steam Navigation Co.	4,000	100	100		10	102
Bugly Brothers	6,000	300	300		18	42
Bombay Oil Mills Co., Limited	6,000	100	all	Nil.		150 no
Bombay & Persian Trading Corporation	In Liquidation					
Do. New Issue	1,000	2,000	1,500	270		4,925
Bombay Gas Co., Ltd.	800	375	225	67½		1,235
Bombay Building Co., Ltd.	1,000	100	100	ex div 2		67
Bombay Flour Mill	800	300	300	8 pr. ct.		83
Bombay Ice Co.	1,000	500	500	Rs. 25		1,100
Bombay Paper Mills	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.		1
Bombay Salt and Northern India Salt Mills	1,000		800	6 pr. ct.		235
Bombay Steam & Coal Co., Ltd.	1,000	200	200	Rs. 20		238
Bombay United Mills Co., Ltd.	2,000	250	250	7½ pr. ct.		275
Bowman Gazetter and Society	800	100	70			70 no
Bulp Adm	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.		16½
John Robertson & Co.	1,000	200	180	10 pr. ct.		125
Chanji Khimji Kapani & Co., Ltd.	3,000	500	100	8 pr. ct.		100
Coomp & Co.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 21		305
Karachee Landing & Shipping Co.	800	800	300	30		195
Manockjee Issa Manufacturing Co.	2,500	100	100	Nil.		3
Mazagon Dock Co., Ltd.	1,000	100	100	Rs. 10		24
Mahableshwar Hotel Co.	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.		60
Native Laundry	1,000	100	100			80
Oriental Govt. Security Life			200			
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.		180
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 7		93
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	19		455
Prince of Wales Prom.	300	8,000	1,000	N dvd.		2,399
Remedy & Co.	1,000	100	100	9		50
Rosser & Co.	2,000	200	100	60		975
Sasoon & Co.	1,000	100	100	10		41
Tephone Co.	8,000	25	all	5		10½
			100			
			20			

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad	600	1,000	1,000	90		1,40
Alliance	2,000	60	all	Rs. 15		480xd
Apollo	1,245		100	Nil		52
Bellary S & W Co. Ld. (Bellary)	871		all	9 per ct.		30
Bombay Uniform	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25		825
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	600	600	600	20		330
Bombay Manufacturing Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000			240
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil		240
Central India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 30		1,085
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30		49
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000			800
Connaught Mills	800	600	600	10 pr. ct.		600
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700		Rs. 10		585
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,	Rs. 40		410
Dhurl Mills Co., Ld.	5,000	100	100	50		440
David Mill	1,400	800	800	Rs. 15		365
Dhan Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	20		225
Empress	2,000	800	800	20 pr. ct.		490
Framjee Petit	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs 50		265
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 8		680
Hingunghat Mill	700	600	600	40		660
Howard & Co.				20		
Bullough	1,800	600	600	Rs. 1		580
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60		1,155xd
Imperial Cotton	600	800	800			310
Indian Manfg.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 5		1,140
James Greaves	1,100	800	800	10 pr. ct.		580
Jaffar Alli	600	600	600	Nil		360
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800		250			150
Jowras Bahoo	1,800	1,000	1,000	35		810
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20		635xd
Khandesh	750	1,500	1,000	30		640
Khatau Makanjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30		550
Kaiser-i-Hind	1,000	100	103	15 per ct.		155
Lord Reay Mills	845	1,000	1,000	35		625
Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving	1,000	1,000	1,000	40		810
Madras United	250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100		2,475
Mahalaxmee	800	1,000	1,000	Nil		3
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	1,400	600	600	15 pr. ct.		1,470
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50		1,555
Mazagon	5,000	0	250	6		120
Morarji Goculdas	1,950	1,000	1,000	65		1,875
Maharaja Mysore S & M						
Meer Manufacturing Co.	4,500	100	100			
Mahomed Issa Manufacturing Co.	2,500	100	100			
Nishunker Lukhmishunker C. Mill Co Ld.	800	50	800	15		800
Victoria Mills	800	1,000	1,000	25		280
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30		660
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000			
Union Mills, Ld	800	1,000	1,000			500

PRESS COMPANIES.

			Yearly	Rs.	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,250
Albert Ginning Co	100	800	all		450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	18 pr. ct. dvd Rs80	945
Apollo	750	2,500	2,500		1105
Bombay	167	1,000	1,000	Nil. 40	265
Bhownuggur City Press & Manfg Co. Ld	1,000	250	250		230
Bombay Cotton Broker's Conference Press Co. Ld.	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs.7	300
Bombay Samachar	800	200	200		122½
Byculla City Press Co., Ld.	800	200	200	16	122½
Commercial	800	200	all		215
Cotaba	800	1,250	1,250		212½
East India	350	1,000	1,000	45 dvd	260
English Press and Manfg.	400	250		130	1,335
Gurt	515	2,500	2,500	Rs. 80	130
Franch	200	200	all	100	1,135
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	500	500	50	450
Hamil Press Co., Ld.	750	400	all	4	675
Khangaum	240	450	450	22½	122½xd
Mahomedpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	800	800	800	65	370
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	16	120
Motuell Co.	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	107½
Munmar M.	1,000	250	all	Nil	425
New Bombay	1,200	800	800	Nil	225
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Nil	565
Prince of Wales	100	800	800	Rs35dvd	122½
Sabapathy (Bellary)	800	800	75	20	440xd
Samson	800	300	300	30	40
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	00	25	80
Soud	400	2,000	750	35	1,875
Surah Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	7½ pr. ct.	565
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	275	200	all	20	40
Vehari	800	1,00	1600	Rs. 70	230

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs.	25-8-6	
Gilde Leaf	"	25-5	Nominal.
Portg. Bar Gold old	"	25-1	"
Do. do. new	"	24-15	"
Australia do.	"	25-8	
Bombay do.	"	25-6	
English Sovereigns	"	16-0-0	
Do. Drewts	"	15-14	
Bar Silver 17 Bankers	"	39-6	
Do. 17/6	"	39-8	
Spanish Dollars	"	105	Nominal.
Mexican do.	"	101	
Two-Pence	"	780-	

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Fifth Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p. m.
Universal Tobacco Company, 3 p. m.
Bombay Natural History Society, 5-30 p. m.
Universal Week of Prayer, meeting at 8-30 p.m., at Scotch Free Church, Esplanade.
Government Telegraph Recreation Club Ball, Town Hall.
Stanley Opera Company, (Les Cloches de Corneville) Gaiety Theatre, 9 p.m.
Grand Anatomical Museum, Boree Bunder.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Pachumba (s), from Karachi; and H, M.'s Troopship Euphrates, Portsmouth.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Vindobona (s), for Trieste, &c.; and Hutton Hall (s), Rangoon.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. York and the s. s. City of Dundee entered the dock on Monday, and the s. s. Kalanadi and the s. v. Sabarmati left it yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Bisagno entered the dock on Monday, and the s. s. Knight of St. George and the s. s. Pachumba yesterday; and the s. s. Windobona left it yesterday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Reunion close at Mauritius at noon, to-morrow, the 11th inst.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Karachi and Sind, per extra s. s. La Seyne, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 1 p.m., to-morrow, the 11th instant.

BYCULLA CLUB LADIES' TIFFINS.—The Ladies' Tiffins, at the Byculla Club, will take place on Saturdays, the 17th and 24th February, and not on the 10th and 17th as notified.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The Rev. S. V. Karmarker, B. D., will deliver a lecture on "The Young Men of America," at the Y. M. C. A. Rooms, Byculla Branch (opposite Treacher and Co.'s, at Byculla), at 8 o'clock this evening.

FORT GRATUITOUS DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the month of December was 4,232; daily average, 137; total of new admissions, 1,703; number of children vaccinated, 116; new admissions Parsees, 1,013; Hindus, 524; and other castes, 166.

A CORRECTION.—We are asked to state that the Dr. Modi referred to in our yesterday's issue as questioning the authenticity of the famous anti-opium petition was Dr. Ratansha Manekji Modi, of Bazaar Gate Street, Fort, and not Dr. Ardesir Dadabhoy Mody, of Grant Road. The latter is an anti-opiumist, and readily admits having signed the petition.

ARREST OF A GANG OF GAMBLERS.—At the Masagon Police Court, yesterday, Pheroz Shadoola and three other Mahomedans were placed before Mr. P. H. Dastoor, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, on a charge of gaming with cards and money, at Tindal Street. The accused were arrested on Sunday in the act of gambling. The Magistrate ordered each of the accused to pay a fine of Rs. 10 each.

BOMBAY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.—A meeting of the members will be held this afternoon, at the Society's rooms, 6, Apollo Street, at 5-30 p.m., when the following papers will be read:—1. On new and little-known Hymenoptera, from India, Burma, and Ceylon, by Major C. T. Bingham, F. Z. S. 2. The genus Psilotum, sw, in India, by Dr. D. Prain. 3. On the Brow-antlered Deer or Thamin, by Charles F. Gilbert, C.E. 4. Odd Notes, by Vet.-Major G. F. Rayment, C.V.D.

BURNT TO DEATH.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday, at Parel Road, on the body of a Pathan girl, named Parbatti, aged nine years, residing with her parents at that locality. At noon, on the 12th ultimo, the deceased was seated close to a blacksmith's forge, when a spark fell on her *saree*, and set it on fire. She was very badly burnt, and taken to the J. J. Hospital, and after being treated there was brought home, where she grew worse, and died on Monday last. A verdict of accidental death from burns was returned by the jury.

FIRE.—On Monday, a fire broke out in a cadjan shed, used as a bullock stable, situated at Oomercarry. The shed was the joint property of four cart-drivers, all of whom were out with their carts, when the first outbreak was discovered. The steam fire-engines quickly repaired to the spot, but their services were not required, as the flames were immediately brought under control by a sufficient supply of water from a hose attached to a stand-pipe. However, this happy result was not attained until the shed, together with some grass, of the collective value of Rs. 30, was destroyed.

THE "CAMEL" DIARY.—Messrs. Sorabjee Shapurjee and Co., sole agents for the Bombay Presidency, of Messrs. F. Reddaway and Co., Ld., Manchester, are issuing, on behalf of that firm of belting and hose makers, a very convenient desk diary, and blotting case combined. The "useful information," which the diary contains, shows that it has been specially prepared for use in India, and reference can be made to it on such points as Indian stamp duties; commission charges approved by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce; weights and measures of all countries, and various tables useful for chemical experiments. In the diary there is sufficient space for a fairly ample record of the day's proceedings, whilst the blotting paper supplied with it is of very absorbent quality.

ALLEGED CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.—Before Mr. C. P. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. Owen, of the firm of Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, solicitors, appeared, and filed an additional information, on behalf of Mr. Fred. Graham, a partner in the firm of Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Company, charging John Joseph De Silva, late chief cashier in the firm, with criminal breach of trust, in respect of Rs. 24,000, belonging to the company. The accused as the chief cashier had received the money on the 6th March last from Mr. Muddonji Khimji, who had to pay the amount to Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Company. On examining the books Mr. Graham found that no entry with regard to the sum of Rs. 24,000 was made. The accused being in police custody (a similar charge in respect of Rs. 11,000 belonging to the same firm, hanging over him), the Magistrate ordered the additional information, which was sworn to by Mr. Graham, to be kept on the file of the Court documents.

A DOCK LABOURER IN TROUBLE.

At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, resumed the hearing of the case, in which Superintendent Ingram, of the Dock Police, charged Ahmed, a Mahomedan dock-labourer, under Section 304 (A) of the Indian Penal Code, with causing the death of Yarmahomed, another dock-labourer, on the 30th November last, by doing a rash act not amounting to culpable homicide.

Mr. F. A. Little, Public Prosecutor, represented the Crown. The facts of the case have already appeared in these columns. After some evidence had been recorded, his Worship inquired if the Coroner, who held an inquest on the body of the deceased, had committed the accused to the Sessions. Mr. Little replied in the negative. He said that the accused and deceased had a dispute on board the Ravenna, while they were putting some bags of sugar on the sling. A fight ensued. The deceased fell backwards on an iron beam during the tussle, and subsequently died of the injuries received. The Coroner's jury had recorded a verdict to the effect that Yarmahomed died of concussion of the brain, consequent upon the injuries he received while falling on an iron beam. He (the Public Prosecutor) did not think the case was one to be sent before a jury, the accused having only committed an assault. His Worship thereupon informed the accused that he would dispose of the case himself.

The accused, in defence, said that deceased and he were never on bad terms, and that he never bore any malice towards the deceased. A dispute arose between them, and during the fight Yarmahomed fell down. Unfortunately, and quite accidentally, his head struck against a hard substance, and the poor man died from the injury he sustained. Deceased had abused him about his wife.

His Worship then altered the charge and made it one of "voluntarily causing hurt on grave and sudden provocation."

Evidence on behalf of the prisoner was then gone into, and two persons who heard the deceased abuse the accused, were examined. The Magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced him to one day's nominal imprisonment, remarking that he had no intention to cause hurt, the fall was a mere accident, and the accused had already been in jail for ten days. His Worship cautioned the accused never to act in like manner again.

DIVINE SERVICE.

BOMBAY YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

SERVICES FOR SAILORS.

SERVICE will be held on board the s. s. City of Dundee in the Prince's Dock this evening at half-past seven o'clock All are cordially invited to attend. The Bethel flag will be hoisted.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.

(Before Mr. C. W. CHITTY, Chief Judge.)

CLAIM FOR THE RECOVERY OF THE AMOUNT OF CALLS.

THE MIDLAND PRESS AND MANUFACTURING CO. VS. GUNNESH SHRI KRISHNA KHAPERDA.

In this suit the plaintiffs claimed Rs. 1,400, being the amount of three calls due on twenty shares at the rate of Rs. 70 per share, and a sum of Rs. 80 as interest due thereon at 9 per cent. per annum.

Mr. Brown, of Messrs. Brown and Moir, appeared for the plaintiffs, while the defendant was represented by Mr. Burder, of Messrs. Crawford, Burder, Buckland, and Bayley.

The plaintiffs in their plaint, stated that by a memorandum and articles of association, dated the 7th December, 1891, the said Midland Press and Manufacturing Company, Limited, was formed into a Joint stock company at Bombay with a capital of Rs. 100,000, divided into 1,000 shares of Rs. 100 each, and with limited liability. The company was duly registered, pursuant to the provision of the Act VI. 1882 of the Legislative Council of India, at Bombay, on the 7th day of December 1891. The objects for which the said company was established were set forth in Clause III. of the memorandum of association of the said company, and the plaintiffs craved leave to refer and rely upon the duplicate memorandum and articles of association of the said company. The defendant subscribed the duplicate memorandum and articles of association of the said company at Amrsoti for twenty shares of the said company and was the registered holder of the said twenty shares. That under the Act 33 of the articles of association the following calls were duly made and became payable on the dates therein specified at the registered office of the company, at No. 9, Church Gate Street, within the Fort of Bombay, viz., the application money, Rs. 10 per share, due on the 25th March 1892, allotment call of Rs. 30 per share, due on 29th April 1892, and first call of Rs. 30 per share, due on the 26th September 1892. The total amount of the above three calls on the said twenty shares amounted to Rs. 1,400 at the rate of Rs. 70 per share, and that sum was due by the defendant on account of the said application money allotment call and first call on his said twenty shares, and he was called upon by notices addressed to him, dated respectively 9th September and 1st December 1892, to pay those calls; but he failed to do so. The plaintiffs further stated that by articles 37 of the articles of association interest at 9 per cent. per annum was chargeable on the amount of each call from the due date till the day of payment, and by the notices therein above referred to the defendant had been informed of the same. The interest payable on the calls was Rs. 80 calculated from the 26th September 1892. All conditions had been fulfilled and all things had happened and all times had elapsed, necessary to entitle the plaintiffs to have payment made by the defendant of the sum of Rs. 1,400 for principal and Rs. 80 for interest due thereon by him. The plaintiffs prayed judgment for Rs. 1,480 and costs of the suit, with such further or other reliefs that the court might deem fit.

The defendant in his written statement, stated (1) that he did not agree to become and was not a member of the plaintiffs company in respect of twenty shares mentioned in the plaint, or any of them. (2) In the month of January 1892 Mungesh Balkrishna Kolasker, who represented himself as the agent of the plaintiffs' company, requested the defendant to take shares in the said company, which he represented was about to establish a cotton press at Chandor, in the Berars. The said Kolasker, in advocating the great benefits which would accrue to the members of the said company, urged very strongly on the defendant the peculiar advantages of Chandor as the site for cotton press, and the exceptionally favourable arrangements which the company would be able to make there. The said Kolasker also represented that a very large proportion of the company's capital was already taken up. The representations, so made by the said Kolasker to induce the defendant to take shares in the said company were substantially the same as were embodied by him in the printed circular hereinafter referred to, and which had already been put in evidence in this suit as Exhibit No. II. (3). The defendant having no experience in such matters, hesitated to accede to the said Kolasker's solicitations, and referred him to his (defendant's) friend Mr. P.N. Jog, saying that he would consider the question of taking shares, if Mr. Jog should be sufficiently well satisfied with the prospects of the concerns to take shares therein and become a director. (4) The said Kolasker thereafter had several interviews with the said P. N. Jog and repeated to him the representations which he had already made to the defendant, and eventually the said P. N. Jog having expressed himself willing to take shares in the said company, the defendant on the faith of the representations of the said Kolasker as aforesaid, and on his promising that the said P. N. Jog should be one of the directors of the company, was induced to sign his name for twenty shares in the book, which the said Kolasker produced for that purpose. The said Kolasker, in the name of his firm, afterwads wrote the defendant the letter, dated 7th February, 1892, which had already been put in evidence in this suit, and marked No. IV. (5) In the month of March 1892 the defendant received from the said Kolasker a letter, dated from Bombay 22nd March 1892, and at the same time a printed form of request, dated Bombay 15th March 1892, purporting to be signed by two directors of the plaintiff's company and countersigned by the agents, whereby the defendant was requested to pay Rs. 200 application money in respect of twenty shares in the said company. Shortly after the receipt of the said last mentioned letters, viz., in the latter end of March, 1892, the said Kolasker again saw the defendant, who had by that time found reason to mistrust his aforesaid representations, and entirely repudiated the said shares, and informed the said Kolasker positively and definitely that he (defendant) would not take any shares in the said company. The said Kolasker entreated the defendant to reconsider his decision, and earnestly begged him to take at least five or ten shares in the company, but the defendant declined to give him any promise, merely saying he would consider the matter. (6) The said Kolasker returned to Bombay, and on the 1st April, 1892, wrote from thence to the said P. N. Jog a letter of that date, sending some copies of the said circular (Ex. II). (7) The defendant in April 1892, some weeks after the repudiation of shares, as in para. 5 stated, received the letter, dated 18th April 1892 which had already been put in evidence in this suit as Ex. B. (8) The defendant said that the representations upon the faith of which he was induced to sign for shares as aforesaid, were untrue. (9) The defendant further said that his signature, obtained as aforesaid, amounted in law to nothing more than a proposal to take shares, and that such proposal was withdrawn and the said shares repudiated before any allotment of shares was made. (10) The defendant did not admit that any of the persons who from time to time purported to have acted as directors of the company were or was qualified to act as such or that any proceedings purporting to have been taken or resolutions purporting to have been passed by any of such persons as directors, were or are valid.

His Honour, in disposing of the case, held that there were no misrepresentations and fraud as alleged by the defendant, and passed a decree in favour of the plaintiffs for Rs. 1,480, and costs, and certified Rs. 210 as professional costs of the plaintiff's advocate.

Mr. Burder, who represented the defendant, then applied the court to state a case for the opinion of the High Court on the following grounds, firstly, Do the facts as disclosed by the evidence constitute misrepresentations in law and, secondly, do the facts as found by the Court constitute the total failure of consideration.

His Honour said that his judgment was on a question of facts, and not on law, but however, as Mr. Burder had asked for a case to be stated, his Honour would be do so. He asked Mr. Brown whether he wished to raise any points.

Mr. Brown said that he had no objection to stating a case to the High Court, but submitted, whether, assuming the defendant succeeded on the other points, was he not barred by lapse of time from succeeding.

His Honour stated a case for the High Court, on the defendant depositing Rs. 50.

THE rule of the House of Commons which forbids a member during a debate to write a letter or read a newspaper, appears from an anecdote related by Mr. Justin McCarthy, on the authority of Mr. Blake, M. P., in the "North American Review," to have found a staunch defender in the late Mr. W. E. Forster. That statesman once observed to Mr. Blake in Ottawa that he could not understand how any thing could be said in favour of contrary practice, as permitted in the Legislatures of the United States and Canada. Mr. Blake's reply was that, on the contrary, he could not understand how anything could be said against it, and he added that according to universal experience, the moment a good speech began men put aside letter-writing and papers and listened.

A CURIOUS procession recently made its way into the Brighton Police Court. The occasion was the distribution of the contents of the poor box. The bounty is restricted to the oldest men and women, to each of whom half-a-sovereign is given. There were fifty men and one hundred women in the list of recipients, the Chief Constable vouching for their good character and for their being deserving. None of the one hundred and fifty was under 75 years. The average age of the men ran as high as 83 years and 2 months, whilst the women confessed to an average of 82 years and 10 months. The majority were between 80 and 90 years old. Charles Green, a veteran who has passed his hundredth birthday, was not able to be present. The next oldest was a woman aged 94 years, then came two women of 93 years, a man of 91, and three women of 90 years, and then the record gradually diminished until it reached mere boys and girls of three-score years and fifteen.

MR. DADABHAI NAOROJI, M.P.

(FROM CORRESPONDENTS.)

KHANDWA, JAN. 7.

On the 6th of January last the people of Khandwa, in the district of Nimar, Central Provinces, gave a welcome address to Mr. Dadabhai Nowroji, M.P. When he passed through the district on his way to Bombay, all the respectable and elite of the town assembled on the railway platform. As soon as the train entered the station, the fog signals announced the arrival of the grand old man. Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji was then introduced to the people, and an address was read to him, to which he gave a reply in few words suitable to the occasion. Afterwards garlands and bouquets were given to him; his compartment were also decorated with flowers, and when the train steamed out of the station, a hearty cheer was given by all the people that were present on the platform.

MUNMAD, JAN. 7.

Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, M.P., arrived here *en route* for Bombay, at 8-30 a.m., on Saturday, the 6th instant, by the Jubbulpur mail. When the carriage entered the station platform a loud cheer, "Dadabha ki jai," was pronounced by the people. Mr. Balasaheb Vinchurker received him and conducted him into the waiting-room, where he took his seat. The place was well decorated. Among those present were: The Chief of Vinchur, Jagirdar of Shineer, and distinguished pleaders and other influential people of Yeola, Nasik, Shineer, and Munmad. After exchanging a few words with the Balasaheb Mr. Dadabhai was decorated with flowers, &c. After this the Chief of Vinchur rose from his seat and read an address, to which an appropriate reply was made.

Mr. Dadabhai expressed himself well pleased with the reception accorded him and left for Bombay amid the deafening cheers of the people of Munmad, Yeola, Nasik and Shineer. The distribution of flowers, *attar* and *pan-supari* closed the proceedings.

INDIAN PATENTS.

APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, during the week ending 30th December 1893, under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888:—Illius Augustus Timmis, of 2, Great George Street, Westminster, in the County of Middlesex, in England, Civil Engineer, for improvements in staff apparatus for the working of a single line railway. Montague H. C. Shann, Engineer, of 173, Wicklam Terrace, Brisbane, in the Colony of Queensland, Australia, for improvements in self-contained water-tube boilers. George Lamb Scott, of 18 Nelson Street, Manchester in the County of Lancaster, England, Engineer; Charles Henry Nevill, of Brambhall Hall, Cheshire, England, Calico Printer; and Samuel Jones Redfern, of the Meadows Urmston, near Manchester, aforesaid, Print Buyer; for improvements in wheels and axles for vehicles. Godfrey Jullien Robinson, Great Norbury Street, Hyde, in the County of Chester, England, Commercial Agent; Alfred Victor Ainsworth, of Great Norbury Street, Hyde, aforesaid, Commercial Traveller; Albert Arthur Ainsworth, of exchange Buildings, Hyde, Commission Agent; John Harry Ainsworth, of Great Norbury Street, Hyde, aforesaid, Tailor; and John Hilton, of Curzon Street, Oldham, in the County of Lancaster, England, Clothier; for improvements in the manufacture of Velvet. Walter Ernest Chick, Engineer, of 23, Park Street, Calcutta, for an automatic lubricated punkha-wheel. John Hancock, of the town of Lucknow, for facilitating the deposit of indigo fecula by mode of propulsion.

A specification of the under-mentioned invention has been filed, under the provisions of Act V. of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888:—Alan Wood Rendell, Locomotive Superintendent, East Indian Railway, Jamalpur, and William Watters, Foreman, East Indian Railway, Jamalpur, for Improvements in the form of lamps for the use of mineral and other oils, and dispensing with the use of chimneys. (Filed 16th December 1893.)

The fee prescribed in Schedule 4 of Act V of 1888 has been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege during the period 8th November 1893 to 7th November 1894 in respect of the under-mentioned invention:—Thomas Toussaint Watson, Jabalpur, Assistant Locomotive Superintendent, Great Indian Peninsula Railway, for pulling punkhas by machine to be driven by water, or steam power, compressed air, electricity, vacum or other motive power.

Whereas the inventors of the under mentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay within the time limited in that behalf the fee hereinafter mentioned, it is notified that under the provisions of section 8, sub-section (2) of the said Act, the exclusive privilege of making, selling and using the said inventions in British India and of authorising others so to do has ceased:—Mr. G. F. Strawson's invention for a pneumatic machine for distributing seeds, manures and other solid or liquid substances over land under cultivation. (Specification filed 25th September 1889.) Messrs. H. Deveril and W. Gallagher's invention for improvement in photographic negatives and sensitised plates for use in photo illustrative processes (Specification filed 26th September 1889.)

LIFE ASSURANCE IN INDIA.

The cause of life assurance in India has never had a staunch advocate or more active promoter than Mr. Duncan McLauchlan Slater, F. I. A., Manager and Actuary and Founder of the "Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company," who has during the quarter of a century devoted his energies to the development of this eminently sound system of economic philanthropy. Always on the alert to discover and seize upon fresh opportunities of practically pressing the claims of Life Assurance on the support of the public and the State. Mr. Slater has never missed his chances in this direction; and he has thus, from time to time, added much that is of real, practical value to the literature connected with this important branch of the science of economics. His latest production in this line takes the form of an admirably written and neatly got up pamphlet, embodying a brief historical sketch of Native Life Assurance in India, together with the results of actuarial investigation into the mortality experience of the Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company, for a period of 17 years commencing in 1874 and ending 31st December 1891. This interesting *brochure* claims to contain "the first reliable statistics relating to rates of mortality and expectation of life that have been compiled in Asia"; and there may, therefore, be said to be a degree of fitness in the dedication of the little work to the present Marquis of Lansdone, in view of the fact that it was an ancestor of his Lordship—in the person of Sir William Petty, the seventeenth century economists,—who first collected the London and Dublin rates of mortality, and thus established life assurance on a statistical basis. The author, with good reason, believes that the results presented in his pamphlet will prove not only interesting, but of practical value so far as they supply carefully worked out information as the longevity of the Native races throughout the Indian Empire. Here we have reliable *data* affording a safe basis for important deductions respecting the economic and moral condition of the people of this country, so far as that condition may be inducively arrived at by reference to statistics of vitality.

Life assurance, as Mr Slater remarks, is one of the most beneficent agencies to which the exigencies of modern society have given rise, and what the author adds further is equally well put and worth quoting—"a provision for age and for family," says he, "in a way now happily familiarised to every one in the advanced societies of Europe and America, has a two-fold significance,—with the well to-do, it is an appropriation of present superfluity towards a future benefit, and, as such, a restriction upon self-indulgence; with the poor, it is an incentive to industry and self-denial for the sake of a future necessity. In both cases, it favours the cause of thrift and forethought. The rest of the story is best told in the author's own words, with such omissions as we may find convenient to suit our present purpose, which is merely to present the reader with a brief summary of some of the main particulars of Mr. Slater's sketch. In India, we read the conditions of life were until recently, unfavourable to the growth of this habit of thrift. The character of the people and the existence of certain indigenous institutions of the country largely helped to minimise the evils for which life assurance is intended to provide a cure. Habitual piety, certain religious institutions, and the family system did, and still do, largely, in this country, what self-help, thrift, and fore-thought did, and do, elsewhere. The advent of British Rule has, however, changed, and is fast changing, the old order of things. The country is being opened up by means of railways, telegraphs, and the postal service; new industries are being introduced and old ones are being revived, and education and self-government are making rapid progress, raising the level of popular intelligence and aspiration; and in this onward march of things, the old ideas of economy, of education and trade, the level of comfort and standard of living are rising. There is greater attention paid to personal cleanliness and public sanitation. Purity of water, healthiness of food, sufficiency of clothing, public recreation, health resorts, public gardens, open-air spaces in populous localities, and improved medical treatment, are having a marked influence upon public health. It was not to be supposed that the good things and ameliorative agencies of life were to be brought to the notice of the people to be entirely neglected. Even certain particularly objectionable social institutions and practices of the country could not long remain beyond the reach of the influence of healthy opinion from abroad. Native capitalists, however, looked to their own immediate gains. The needs and aptitudes of the people at large were not *their* concern. The proverbial poverty of the country, whether a fact or not, restrained adventure, and such means of life assurance as were available in the country were in the shape of agencies established by a few of the Home Companies, which, if they got but little encouragement from the native public, did, not, it must at the same time be confessed, do much to secure it. "Matters were in this condition," writes Mr. Slater, "when the only Assurance Companies that found a firm foothold here, namely, the Albert and the European came to grief. In the bringing about of that catastrophe this country had a comparatively small share. It was simply the result of gross mismanagement and injudicious amalgamation in England." It was amidst circumstances like these that the Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company was started in this country, in 1874, and great was the opposition it encountered at the outset. Through good report and evil report, however, the "Oriental" has steadily progressed, realizing the highest hopes formed of it. This is a matter of history, and that history is "the history of indigenous Life Assurance in India." For the sequel of which we must refer our readers to Mr. Slater's pamphlet.—*Eastern Guardian.*

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AGENTS WANTED.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

Messrs CRAWFORD and Co., Auctioneers, will, under the instructions of the mortgagee, and on account and risk of Vajeerbai, widow of Esaji Adamjee Mudharee, Kaderbhai Esaji, Mosaji Esaji, two of the minor sons of the late Esaji Adamji by their mother and guardian, the said Vajeerbai, and Adamji Ookabhai, heirs and representatives of the late Borah Esaji Adamji Mudharee, mortgagor (since deceased), sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of January, 1894, at the hour mentioned below, and upon the premises, the property described in the schedule below.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application to be made to Messrs. Little, Smith, Nicholson, and Bowen, Solicitors, old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Fort.

SCHEDULE:

LOT No. 1.—AT 4 P.M.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, together with the messuage or tenement thereon, on the south side of Camatecopoora, Third Street, without the Fort, in the registration district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 103 3-9 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Bombay under No. 3,313, which said messuage or tenement is assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 2, and which said premises are bounded on the north by the said Camatecopoora 3rd Street, on the south by a sweeper's passage, on the east by the house of Fatmabai, and on the west by the property of Dadoo Meya Bin Mahomed Cassam, and which said premises are in the occupation of the tenants of the said heirs and representatives of the late mortgagor.

LOT No. 2.—AT 5 P. M.

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land or ground, together with the messuage or tenement thereon, the house standing thereon, situate without the Fort, in the registration district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 103 3-9 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Bombay under No. 3,313, which said messuage or tenement is assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 2, and which said premises are bounded on the north by the said Camatecopoora 3rd Street, on the south by a sweeper's passage, on the east by the house of Fatmabai, and on the west by the property of Dadoo Meya Bin Mahomed Cassam, and which said premises are in the occupation of the tenants of the said heirs and representatives of the late mortgagor.

LOT No. 2.—AT 5 P. M.

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house standing thereon, situate without the Fort, in the registration district of Bombay, fronting on the western side of Camatecopoora 6th street, now in the occupation of the tenants of the said heirs and representatives of the mortgagor, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 3915, new No. 10559, old Survey No. 3493, new Survey No. 6154, and assessed by the Municipality, under street No. 1416, ward No. 1681, containing by admeasurement 58 5-9 square yards, be the same little, more or less and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the east by the 6th Camatecopoora Street, on or towards the west by the property of Nooroodin Jeewakhan and Curimji Moosaji, on or towards the north by the property of Nooroodin Jeewakhan, and on or towards the south by the property of Manockjee Palonjee.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 11th instant, sale commencing at 1 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 47, Apollo Street, opposite the Share Bazar, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, platedware, crockery and glassware, lamps, pictures, &c.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AN UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY.

On SATURDAY, the 13th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the "Albert Building," Hornby Row, Fort (next to the "Bombay Gazette" Offices), the whole of the very valuable stock-in-trade of a known furniture manufacturer, designed and executed to order under his own supervision, consisting of French-polished black and teakwood complete suites of dining room furniture, very neat drawing room suites, covered with velvet and tapestry of the finest quality, elegant sideboards, magnificent chiffoniers and cabinets, revolving top office tables, handsome dressing and washhand tables, very substantial-made single and double bevelled mirror door almyras, neat made chairs, &c.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT NEW LINE OR LOHAR CHAWL STREET.

On SATURDAY, the 13th day of January next, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co, Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of Mr. Curseijee Hormusjees Captain, the sub-mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Mr. P. S. Rodrigues, the sub-mortgagor, and also of Messrs. Ramchunder Gunajee (since deceased), Narayen Ramchunder, Gujanad Ramchunder, and Anundrao Ramchunder, the original mortgagors, pursuant to the power of sale contained in two indentures of mortgage, dated respectively the 9th day of March, 1883, and the 15th day of August, 1888, and the transfer of mortgage, dated the 7th day of September, 1889, and the sub-mortgage, dated the 3rd day of February, 1892, the following property:—

All that piece of land, containing by admeasurement 1,074 square yards of thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Bombay for Pension and Tax under old No. 396, new No. 2381, bearing old Survey No. 3-1215, new No. 64 for quit and ground rent under old No. 1180, new No. 6891, bearing old Survey No. 1238, and new No 2-64, with the several messuages, tenements or dwelling houses standing thereon, assessed in the books of the Municipality of Bombay under ward C, ward No 2783-87, street No. 3, ward 27, 30, 32, 36, 38, and 39, street No. 293, ward No. 2740, 2741, street No. 201 and 297, ward No. 2734-5, street No 4, 5 and ward No. 2731 and street No 1, formerly and now in the occupation of the said Mr. Narayen Ramchunder and other tenants, situate on the north side of Lohar Chawl or new Line Street, in the sub-district of Bombay, and bounded on the east by the property of Moroba Sewjee, Bhawoo Baishett, on the west by the property of Bhowanjee Morojee, on the north partly by the property of Luxuman Kessowjee, partly by the property of Ramchunder Narayen, and partly by the property of Narayen Roghoba, and on the south by the said Lohar Chawl or new Line Street.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Pestonjee, Rustim, and Calab, the Solicitors for the sub-mortgagee, or to the Undersigned.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.—*Continued.*

On SATURDAY, the 20th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Albion Place, Byculla, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware, crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned cottage pianoforte, handsome table ornaments, and flower vases, table and hanging lamps, carpets, pictures, &c., the property of C. R. JUFFERIES, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before sale.

AUCTION SALE OF THE PROPERTY OF THE AMRITSAR MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LD., SITUATE AT AMRITSAR, AT RAIWAND.

Under instructions from Sundarnath Dinanath Khote, Esq., the liquidator of the Amritsar Manufacturing Company, Ld., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, in Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, 24th day of January, 1894, at 3 p.m., in one lot, the property of the said Company hereunder described:—

FIRSTLY.—All that piece of land, situate at Amritsar, in the District and sub-district of Amritsar, containing by admeasurement nine bigas or thereabouts, under No. 263, 1914 6-14, 1915 916 5-12, 1917 4-16, and bounded on the East by Public Road, on the west by land belonging to Purushram Dewdath, on the north by Public road, and on the south by land belonging to Parshram Dewdath together with the mill, factory, building, Engine house, fixtures and other erections standing on the said piece of land, and all engines, boilers, gins, oil and flour mills and other machinery tools and implements, lying in the said premises and used for Ginning Cotton and Manufacturing oil and flour.

SECONDLY.—All that piece of land situate at Raiwand, in the District and sub-district of Lahore, containing by admeasurement four bigas or thereabouts, under Nos. 821 and 895, and bounded on the east by land belonging to Ramsing Magshing, on the west by the Police Station, on the north by Public road, and on the south by the land belonging to Government, together with the mill, factory, building, engine house, fixtures, bungalow and other erections standing on the said piece of land, and all engines, boilers, gins, and other machinery, tools and impements, lying on the said premises and used for ginning cotton.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the liquidator, at his office, No. 45, Apollo Street, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

BONA-FIDE AUCTION
On
SUNDAY, 28TH JANUARY, 1894.

SALE OF FURNITURE, BILLIARD TABLE, PIANO, &c.
of
E. C. MONOD, ESQ.,
At his Bungalow, Palli Hill, Bandora.

BONA FIDE SALE.

On TUESDAY, the 30th inst., at 1 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Maria Hill, Mazagon, opposite the Parsee Fire Temple, the valuable and handsome French polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, table ornaments, table and hanging lamps, pictures, carpets, &c., the property of F. R. PHILLIPS, Esq.

Catalogues with be published and the property will be on view 4 days before sale.

SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT BYCULLA TANK PAKHADY.

On WEDNESDAY the 31st instant, at 4 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell the undermentioned valuable property, by Public Auction, on the premises, by the order of Mr. Nanabhoy Bhicaji, the first Mortgagee of the same, on account and risk of the Mortgagor, Haji Abdul Latiff Haji Ebrahim, in pursuance of the power of sale contained in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 4th day of February, 1892, and made between the said Haji Abdul Luttiff Haji Ebrahim of the one part and the said Nanabhoy Bhicaji of the other part.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of fazendari land or ground, together with the messuages, tenements and chawls standing thereon, situate at Byculla Tank Pacady, in the Island of Bombay, and in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 7,510 square yards or thereabouts (be the same a little more or less), and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the north by the property of Mancooverbai, widow, and the properties hereinafter described and stated as charged with the fazendari rents or sums of Rs. 30 and Rs. 15, respectively, on or towards the east and fronting thereto by the De Lisle Road, on or towards the south partly by the property of Narayen Walji, and partly by the property of Shivlal Motilal, and on or towards the west by a Public drain or water course and vacant Government land, and which said land was formerly registered under No. 175, and now under new No. 13691, new Survey No. 3464, and is assessed under street Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 32 and 34, Ward Nos. 7037, 7038-61, 7074, 716 and 7170 (or howsoever otherwise the said land or building may be registered and assessed), and which said premises are now in the occupation of the said Haji Abdul Latiff Haji Ibrahim and his tenants.

SECONDLY.—All that the fazendari rent or sum of Rs. 30 per annum, which is chargeable upon and issuing out of all that piece or parcel of land, containing by admeasurement 212 square yards or thereabouts (being part of the land and hereditaments hereinbefore expressed to be hereby granted), and the house standing thereon, situate in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and bounded on or towards the north by the property hereinbefore described, and on or towards the east, south and west by the land and hereditaments hereinbefore expressed to be hereby granted, which said property is in the possession of one Tyabally Moolla Tajkhan.

THIRDLY.—All that the fazendari rent or sum of Rs. 15 per annum, which is chargeable upon and issuing out of all that peice or parcel of land, containing by admeasurement 154 square yards or thereabouts, (being another part of the said hereditaments hereinbefore expressed to be hereby granted) and the house standing thereon, situate in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, and bounded on or towards the South by the property of Mancooverbai, widow, on or towards the east and west by the land and hereditaments hereinbefore expressed to be hereby granted, and on or towards the south party by the land and hereditaments hereinbefore expressed to be hereby granted, and partly by property hereinbefore firstly described and stated as chargeable with the said rent of Rs. 30 per annum, and which said property now being described is also in the possession of the said Tyebji Moolla Tajkhan.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Postonji, Rustim and Kola, Solicitors for the said Mortgagee, at their office, No. 21, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the Undersigned.

BONA FIDE SALE.

On a Day to be fixed hereafter, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Napean House, Malabar Hill, the very valuable English mahogany and Wimbridge-made furniture, very rare and costly Japanese bronzes and China-French bronzes, very valuable oil and water-coloured pictures, very handsome table glass and China, choice table ornaments, lamps, cutlery, &c., the property of PRICE WERDON, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter, catalogues published, and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, January 10, 1894.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS OF A CHAWL
At Falkland Road.

By Order of H. A. Acworth, Esquire, C.S., The Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will SELL FOR REMOVAL, by Public Auction, TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 11th January, 1894, at 4-30 p.m., on the premises, the Building Materials of the Chawl at Falkland Road.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale apply to Undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, January 10, 1894.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

THE SALE of landed property, situate at Girgaum, advertised to take place To-day, is POSTPONED until further notice.

AUCTION SALE OF PIECE-GOODS AND FANCY ARTICLES.

Under instructions from Mr. Hormasjee Bomanjee Kuthack, the mortgagee, in possession, and on account and at the risk of E. H. Munchorjee Soparivalla.—

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on FRIDAY, the 12th instant, at 1 P M, sell by Public Auction, at Medow Street, Fort, the whole of the stock-in-trade consisting of Woolen and Cotton piece-goods, collars, neckties, handkerchiefs, Mozul caps, flannel, ready made clothes, socks braces albums Christmas Cards, hand-bags, mirrors, buttons, transparent soaps, Hivender, eau-de-cologne, sewing thread, sewing machine, show cases, glass door cubboards, &c., &c.

The above will be on view from This Evening.

On SATURDAY, the 13th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and, Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods.

AT 1-30 P. M.

1 handsome strong glass, fronted miniature brougham.
1 powerful bay C. B. Pony, goes well in saddle and harness.
1 second-hand strong built Victoria, with removeable coach box.
1 grey galloway, aged, goes in single and double harness.
The property of ALEX PALLIS, Esq.
1 pair of handsome strong black waler gelding galloways, go well in harness.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On MONDAY, the 29th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the "Ridge," Malabar Hill, very valuable household furniture by "Wimbridge," and others, platedware, glass and crockery ware, a first-rate mahogany full-sized slate billiard table, with lamps, &c., complete, valuable ornaments, China and Japanese vases, oil-paintings and oleographs, horses and carriages, &c., the property of ALEX PALLIS, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter, catalogues will be published, and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On a Day to be fixed hereafter Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at "Northwald," Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished household furniture of the latest design and best workmanship made to order by "Wimbridge," rich glass and crockery-ware, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, large Persian and Brussels carpets, handsome hanging and table kerosine lamps, large size elegant book cases, two iron fire-proof safes, a handsome strong English-built glass-fronted miniature brougham by Slik and Sons, a strong English-built mail phaeton by Laurie and Marner, a handsome strong E. B. barouche by Hooper, sets of English single and double harness, a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., the property of Lieutenant-Colonel GERALD MARTIN.

Catalogues will be published, and the property on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, January 10, 1894.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, JAN. 9.

THERE was no change whatever in London yesterday in the Stock Exchange and other financial quotations usually wired by Reuter; and in New York the quotations for Bar Silver was still nominal; demand Exchange on London having advanced ¼ cent., to 4·86¼ dollars.

Linseed was quoted at 41s. 9d. per 416 lb. cif, sellers, shipment this and-or next month to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk; tone of the market easier.

An advance of 1-16d. per lb. took place in the price of spot Mid.-American Cotton in Liverpool yesterday, at 4¾d. per lb.; and Arrivals were higher to the same extent in all positions, the extreme quotations being 4 5-16d. for January-February deliveries, and 4 13-32d. for May-June. In East Indian Cotton, Broach of all grades was 1-16d. higher. The day's Sales were 12,000 bales; East Indians *nil*; and the Imports 1,000 bales. The Manchester Market was firm.

In New York, the price of ready Mid-Uplands Cotton was 1/8 cent higher, at 8 3-16 cents; and April Futures advanced 15 points, to 8·21 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 28,000 bales; and the figures to date give the following comparison with those of the two preceding years:—

	1893.	1892.	1891.
Monday's Receipts ...	28,000	19,000	31,000
Two days' do. ...	50,000	40,000	58,000
Since 1st Sept. 1893...	4,374,000	3,692,000	5,059,000

Our local Cotton market has been firm to-day, at a further advance in rates of Rs. 3 to Rs. 4 per candy, a considerable business having been reported in both directions. Exporters are credited with 1,850 bales, of which 750 are "Fully Good" Oomrawuttee, for January-February delivery, at Rs. 190; and 50 old Kamptee, at Rs. 188; the rest being ready new stuff, say 500 bales Julgaum, at Rs. 181; 200 Pachora, at Rs 175; and 100 each of Akola, at Rs. 179; Akola Ginned, at Rs. 190; and Bengal, at Rs. 188; while the Mills have taken 1,100 bales, made up of 350 old Julgaum at Rs. 140-53; 250 Bhownugger, at Rs. 183-9; 175 Veeramgaum, at Rs. 191; 75 Khambanu, at Rs. 165; 50 Compta, at Rs. 177; 50 Khangaum, at Rs. 160; and 50 Wadwan, at Rs. 186; and of ready new Cotton, 50 each of Khangaum, at Rs. 192; and Bengal, at Rs. 170½ per candy.

WHEAT.—A further decline of half-an-anna per cwt. all round, has taken place in this market to-day, the feeling having been quiet, and business upon the usual small scale. We now quote:—

White Pessy 91 per cent.....Rs.	3	11	6	per cwt.
Do. 85 "	3	10	0	"
No. 1 Club Delhi..... "	3	10	0	"
Red Delhi ..... "	3	5	0	"
Hard Yellow..... "	4	1	0	"
Red Ahmedabad ..... "	3	7	0	"
Hard Red ..... "	3	7	0	"

SEEDS.—This market has also become quiet, with a small export business passing. *Yellow Guzerat Rapeseed* has declined an anna per cwt.; and our quotations are now as follows;—

Linseed	Rs. 7-7-6	to Rs.	7-9-6	per cwt.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat "	6-5-0	to "	6-10-0	"
Do. do. Cawnpore "	6-2-0	to "	6-4-0	"
Do. Red do..... "	5-13-0	to "	5-15-0	"
Gingelly, White ..... "	41-0-0	"	43-0-0	per cdy.
Do. Mixed ..... "	39-0-0	"	40-0-0	"

The Receipts of Prodce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton.....	10,928 bales.
Wheat.....	24,108 cwts.
Linseed	9,985 "
Rapeseed	3,202 "
Gingelly.....	19,439 "
Groundnuts	13,478 "
Castorseed.....	4,513 "
Rice	9,031 "

FREIGHTS are firm, and holders of tonnage are again asking higher rates; but the demand for tonnage remains slack.

EXCHANGE has been very quiet all day, again opening at 1s. 3d. Telegraphic, and 1s. 3 1-32d. Demand for Bank remittance, at which we have heard of a moderate amount being taken; also a little Telegraphic, at 1-32d. higher, for January-February transfer. For three months' sight Credits, the rate ruling throughout the day has been 1s. 3 3-16d., and we have heard of but little being placed at this rate; though little was reported to have been done in the middle of the day, the same buyer, however, refusing more at the some price. We have heard of some Silver being placed for January shipment, at 87, the ready cost price being quoted at 89¼. We quote closing rates as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand.....	1s. 3d. to 1s. 3 1-32d. per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic.....	1s. 3d. "
Do. 3 months' sight...	1s. 3 1-16d. "
Credits do. ...	1s. 3 3-16d. "
Francs do., ...	1·59½ "

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been weak, but with little doing either for Money or Account, opening at 105 for Fours for cash, and 104 13-16 for the February settlement, rates afterwards receded 1-16 per cent. to 104 15-16 and 104¼ in the two positions, respectively, at about which level they closed. The new 3½ per cent. Loan closed at par.

SHARES have remained a very quiet market; and the only changes in Cotton Mill Scrip, which we have to note this evening are a decline of Rs. 5 in Manockji Petit; of Rs. 3 in Leopold; and of Rs. 2½ in Mazagon. Bombay Flour Mill shares have advanced Rs. 20, and business has been done to-day in them at Rs. 1,100 per share.

GOLD AND SILVER.

THE imports and exports of gold and silver during the official year 1893-94 up to 6th January are as follows:—

In the month of November 1893.

	Gold.	Silver.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imports	33,82,516	52,42,798	86,21,314
Exports	6,15,960	7,38,702	13,54,662
Net Imports.....	27,66,556	45,03,596	72,70,152

To the end of the month of November 1893.—(Progressive).

	Gold.	Silver.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imports	2,20,09,502	10,21,97,809	12,42,07,311
Exports	1,20,68,674	1,32,11,497	2,52,80,171
Net Imports	99,40,828	8,89,86,312	9,89,27,140

Silver received and coined in the Mints during the official year 1893-94.

Coins and Bullion received (assay value).

	Calcutta.	Bombay.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
In the month of November 1893	9,759	35,09,694	35,19,453
To the end of the month of November 1893, (Progressive).....	66,39,909	4,00,52,793	4,66,92,705

Coined and Examined.

	Calcutta.	Bombay.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
In the month of November 1893	...	33,03,023	33,03,023
To the end of the month of November 1893 (Progressive)	64,00,391	3,49,83,554	4,13,83,945

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

JANUARY 9.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, Interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, Interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.
Telegrams in plain language may be accepted for Brazil.
Traffic for French Guiana should only be accepted via North America, during interruption of the Cayenne-Vizen cable.
Cable San Domingo-Martinique right.
Telegrams in secret language for Sicily cannot be accepted.
Mails for Reunion close at Mauritius at noon on Thursday, eleventh.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 9th January, 1894.

(Difference in longitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Date. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	...	..	..	W	
Teheran	9	2	22 p.m.	..	21
Suez	9	3	0 p.m.	..	4

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay, during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., on 9th January, 1894.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	10	..	1
" Karrachee	..	21	..	1
" Madras.....	..	52	..	1

RUDYARD KIPLING'S
NEW STORY OF INDIAN LIFE
"THE SON OF HIS FATHER."

The second part of this Story will appear in
THE BOMBAY GAZETTE,
ON SATURDAY NEXT, JANUARY 13TH.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE OF NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

FERNANDEZ—WALTHEW—January 9, at the Fort Chapel Meadow Street, Fort, by the Right Rev. Dr. T. Dalhoff, Archbishop of Bombay, assisted by the Rev. Fr. Heene, T. R. Fernandez, Deputy Superintendent, General Revenue Survey, to Elizabeth, youngest daughter of the late Thomas Willoughby Walthew, of Yokes Hall, Staffordshire, England. (English papers please copy.)

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BRAYG—January 2, at Perriyar, the wife of R A Brayg, of a daughter.
FINNEY—January 5, at 14, Theatre Road, Calcutta, the wife of S Finney, of a son.
HAMBLIN—January 3, at Faizabad, the wife of R E Hamblin, of a son.
KIRKMAN—January 4, at South View, Atkinson Road, Madras, the wife of W G Kirkman, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

FIRTH—COWARD—January 3, at All Saints' Cathedral, Allahabad, by the Venerable Archdeacon Brook Deedes, John Hector Firth, N-W P and Oudh Police Force, son of G J H Firth, Esq, to Alice Maude Mary, widow of the late Arthur Hayes Coward, Lieutenant, 2nd Wilts Regiment, and youngest daughter of the late Alexander McLeod Stewart, Colonel, B S C, and grand-daughter of the late Sir Alexander McLeod, K C B, C B.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 10, 1894.

THE reduction of the Municipal revenue by the remission of one-half the duty on grain and firewood, amounting to two lakhs and a-half, seems to most people to be a financial mistake, the consequences of which will be found very inconvenient in the not distant future. The reduction was proposed in the Standing Committee on the spur of the moment, or to speak perhaps more accurately, under the stimulus of a speech from Mr. Roughton, who represented that as the cash balances were large, the time is propitious for a reduction of taxation. The immediate consequence of acting on this hint was, that the Standing Committee struck out of the Budget items of necessary expenditure, which it will be found impossible to do without when the requirements of the year have to be met, and many works of an emergent kind were postponed indefinitely. The Health Department has been deprived of funds which can only be dispensed with at the cost of less efficient sanitation. It would, doubtless, be quite possible to reduce the budgetted figures of the Health Department by one-half: provided streets now cleansed four times a day are only cleansed twice, and those which are cleansed once a day are only visited by the reduced sweepers twice a week. A typical instance of the facility with which slapdash reductions may be effected is shown in the striking out of an item of Rs. 13,000 per annum for water used by the Health Department. The reduction should have involved a reduction of Rs. 13,000 in the (book) receipts of the Water Department, but the item being retained went to swell the apparent surplus of income over expenditure, on which the case for reduction of taxation rested. A similar proposal was made in the interests of economy some little time ago, when it was moved that the whole of the Rs. 32,000 per annum debited to the public gardens, should be saved at the certain cost of seeing the gardens perish from drought. The water being supplied from the ample reservoirs of the Municipality, nothing would have been gained by putting a stop to the irrigation of the gardens, while the consequent destruction of Municipal property would have been irreparable. If we mistake not the Joseph Hume who proposed to stop the watering of the Municipal Gardens with a view to save the large sum (in figures) of Rs. 32,000, was the same individual who moved the resolution reducing the town duties by two lakhs and a-half. The Corporation has voted the reduction, but it has done so without having the opportunity of considering the alternatives, or having the advantage of hearing the Municipal Commissioner's exposition of the real condition of Municipal finance, and the reasons which would render it prudent to think twice before throwing away an important item of revenue. The Hon'ble Mr. Oxenham at the meeting on Thursday last, moved an amendment that the duties on grain and firewood should remain at their present figure, but he was ruled out of order as he had not given notice of a motion to increase a tax recommended in the Budget prepared by the Standing Committee. At the suggestion of the Hon'ble Mr. P. M. Mehta, Mr. Oxenham then took the usual course of proposing an adjournment until the following Monday, so as to allow the formal three days' notice to be given. This reasonable proposal was defeated by a proposal to adjourn the meeting till the next day—a departure from the usual routine, which had for its object to defeat by a technicality the proposal to place the Corporation in a position to choose between two courses. By a majority of two this ingenious amendment was carried. On the Friday—a most inconvenient day for members to be present—the proposal to strike out of the Budget considerable items of revenue, which are much needed, was carried.

Like all other rate-payers, we should rejoice at a reduction of taxation, provided the financial position warranted it, and there was some guarantee that it will not become necessary to re-impose it or substitute some more objectionable impost in its place. Unfortunately, it does not appear that the facts justify the reduction which has just been made, or give any ground for hoping that it will not be found necessary to impose other and probably more objectionable taxation to replace what has been voted away. It must not be forgotten that three years ago it seemed to be quite on the cards that it would be necessary to impose additional taxation to meet the full charges on the Tansa Loan, plus a considerable addition to the cost of the Bombay Police Force. The difficulty was surmounted, however, thanks to the provident forethought with which the Tansa project was originally financed. A reserve fund had been formed, which, swelled by increments of interest, made it possible to meet the augmented charges for the increased water-supply and the enlarged Police Force without resorting to fresh taxation. At first sight, the fact that in the year 1892-93 the revenue exceeded the estimate by seven and a-half lakhs, appears to show that there is large room for a reduction of taxation. But when the figures are examined with a little care, the case alters considerably. The Municipal Commissioner showed that the increment was due to non-recurrent receipts, which it is misleading to suppose form part of the ordinary income of the Municipality. Last year rates and taxes due in previous years were collected to the amount of two lakhs and a-half. Another two lakhs in the quarter were received as interest on investments—an item which cannot be regarded as permanent. If four lakhs and three-quarters thus obtained were omitted from the actuals of last year's Budget, there would be a deficit of three lakhs and a-half. So well is that state of things understood, that, as the Commissioner observed the members of the Corporation who favour a reduction of revenue, often endeavour to prevent any urgent work being carried out by protesting that there is no money available for the purpose. Some items of taxation which in former years showed a regular increase, now show a tendency to recede. This year the water tax, which was estimated to be twelve lakhs and three-quarters, will not yield more than twelve lakhs thirty-two thousand at the outside. Large ratepayers, including mill-owners, strongly object to a new method of assessment by which they have to pay considerably more for the halalkore tax. Under the new system the mills are assessed not on their rental, but on the number of hands they employ, a method which they contend works out oppressively. The Commissioner admits that a very strong feeling prevails that the charge under this head must be reduced, and that the representations made require serious consideration. It seems probable that the halalkore tax will have to be reduced by about half a lakh. It would not be for the interest of the Municipality to insist upon inposing upon the manufactories of the city, especially at the present time when they are contending with many serious difficulties a new burden of heavy direct taxation which they are in no position to bear.

It is clear that the revenue of the Municipality is not by any means in a stage which promises a large annual increment. The calculation of the Municipal Commissioner is that it would take two or three years for the normal revenue to overtake the natural increase of expenditure. It is to tide over the interval that the large balances in hand are required. Turning to the expenditure side; some at least of the items struck out will have to be provided for as the year goes on. For instance, the sum required for the repairs of the Municipal buildings cannot be saved by the simple process of striking it out of the Budget, nor can the law charges be reduced by a stroke of the pen from rupees twenty-five thousand to rupees eighteen thousand. Again the provision of a lakh per annum for replacing the water-mains, a good deal which have been fifteen or twenty years in use, cannot be arbitrarily reduced to rupees twenty-five thousand, except by throwing the liability for the needed three-quarters of a lakh upon the next year's Budget. Mr. Carroll as a practical Engineer calls the attention of the Corporation to that aspect of the proposed economy. It is sufficiently evident that the course decided upon rests upon a mistaken estimate of the regular income of the Municipality, and an equally mistaken appreciation of what is practicable in the way of reductions under different heads of expenditure. The Health Department has been docked of nearly a lakh of rupees. It is needless to say that the reduction will not add to the efficiency of the Department. Mr. Acworth's report to the Government on the condition of the city during the riots in August last, when outside interference almost paralysed the action of the Health Department, some facts are mentioned which bear directly on the policy of economy *quand meme* which is now applied to that branch of the Municipal service. Speaking of the very serious state of things resulting from the inability of the sweepers and scavengers to perform their usual duty, owing to the state of terror which prevailed, the Municipal Commissioner states—what the general public are apt to forget—that the city is almost entirely dependent on the former the regular removal of its night-soil from the houses to the sewers. The amount so removed daily is over four hundred tons. In addition to this, eighty hundred and fifty tons of refuse are daily removed by carts from the streets. In some parts of the city the sweepings are removed five times a day; in others three times, and in some only once

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE VICEROY'S PRIVATE SECRETARY.

LONDON, JAN. 9.

Mr. Babington Smith of the Treasury has been appointed Private Secretary to Lord Elgin.

REPORTED DISASTER TO THE BECHUANA POLICE.

It is reported that a party of fifteen of the Bechuana police have been surprised and killed at Inyati.

THE FATE OF CAPTAIN WILSON'S PARTY.

ALL HOPE ABANDONED.

Sir Henry Loch telegraphs that all hope regarding the safety of Captain Wilson's party has now been abandoned, and that he will send and ascertain their fate as soon as the weather permits.

THE BRITISH FLEET.

The *Times* states that Government have arranged for a progressive increase in our fleet during the next five years, including five first-class ironclads.

THE AMERICAN TARIFF BILL.

WASHINGTON, JAN. 8.

The Tariff Bill was introduced into the House of Representatives to-day.

THE SILVER QUESTION IN ITALY.

ROME, JAN. 8.

Signor Crispi, replying to a deputation of landowners urging the Government to take measures for enhancing the value of silver, admitted that events in India and America had imparted importance to the question, and that it was useless to attempt to renew negotiations with Foreign States at present.

Nevertheless he invites the views of experts to assist the official enquiry now proceeding.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, JAN. 9.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Sutlej, with the outward English mails of the 29th ult., left here for Bombay, at 9 a.m., to-day, and the s.s. Parramatta, for Colombo and Australia, at the same time.

THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF THE IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

ALLAHABAD, JAN. 9.

Colonel Melliss, Inspector-General, Imperial Service Troops, is now on a tour of inspection to Bhurtpur and Gwalior, *en route* to Calcutta, where he arrives on the 20th inst.

THE PROVISIONING OF GILGIT.

The report of the Committee on the Khagan route to Gilgit will be at once considered by the military authorities. It seems unlikely that the Kashmir route will be abandoned.

THE MASHUD WAZIRIS.

It is unlikely that any formal punitive expedition will be undertaken against the Mashud Waziris as the pressure exerted by political officers upon the headman will be sufficient to secure the good behaviour of the tribesmen.

THE PRINCIPAL MEDICAL OFFICER WITH H. M.'S FORCES IN INDIA ON TOUR.

The principal medical officer with her Majesty's Forces leaves Calcutta in January for a tour in Burma. He is due in Rangoon on the 19th instant, and leaves on the 22rd for Upper Burma, halting at Meiktila, on his way to Mandalay, which will be reached on the 26th instant, and Bhamo in February. The return journey begins on 5th February, Rangoon being reached on the 17th, and Calcutta on the 21st.

INTERNATIONAL CART COMPETITION PRIZES.

The Committee on International Cart Competition have awarded prizes as under :—First prize of £750, to Mr. W. G. Kirkman, Overseer, Smiths Gun Carriage Factory, Madras ; the second prize of £500 to Mr. W. R. Browne, Assistant Mechanical Engineer, and Mr. E. H. Brock, Foreman Smith of Gun Carriage Factory, Colaba, jointly ; the third prize of £375 to Messrs. Palmers, Shipbuilding and Iron Company, Ordnance Works, Barrow-on-Tyne ; fourth prize of £250 to Mr. Frank Ball Carron Larbert, Stirlingshire, Scotland ; and the fifth prize of £125 to a competitor, who does not wish his name and address made public.

THE POLICE TRAGEDY.

FURTHER DETAILS.

Further details of the affair at Chanda state that the names of the two police constables who formed the extraordinary purpose of wiping out the officers of the station were Kalka Pershad and Yasin Khan. Their motive for breaking out into crime in the first instance was that the Sub-Inspector of Police, whom they murdered was inquiring into a charge of bribery against them, and the five other persons, whom they attacked and wounded, are said to have been witnesses in that case. After this they seized a gun from a neighbouring zemindar, and marched upon Chanda appearing, as already related, at the Kotwali on the morning of the 3rd instant, where they loudly proclaimed their intention of attacking the District Superintendent and the Deputy Commissioner. It is hardly creditable to the Kotwali police that they contented themselves with following the two desperadoes to some distance and sending information by another road to two officers of what was happening. In this fashion the mutineers marched through the city till they came out at the gate leading to the civil station, which is about a mile distant. Here they fell in with the Civil Surgeon Dr. Strickland, who was returning from his visit to the dispensary, which is inside. Kalka Pershad immediately fired at him. Dr. Strickland returned fire with a police gun and several shots were exchanged, but without effect. By this time Mr. Marriott, District Superintendent of Police, arrived on the scene, and finding the ammunition useless the two officers drove off to get a fresh supply. By this time the criminals had taken up their position under a tree, near the Cutcherry compound, and it was then that the Deputy Commissioner, Mr. Skinner, came upon the scene. He too was fired at from a distance of fifty paces, but the gun missed fire. The rest happened much as already described.

THE MAHARAJAH OF BHOWNUGGER.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BHOWNUGGER, JAN. 9.

His Highness Sir Takhtsingji, G.C.S.I., LL.D., Maharajah of Bhownugger, who after his arrival here from England had left for Calcutta to pay a visit to his Excellency the Viceroy Lord Lansdowne some days ago, returned to his capital this afternoon at about three o'clock in a special train. On his alighting from his State carriage at the station the chief merchants of this place, his principal officials and others welcomed him with flowers. Soon after a grand procession was formed, his Highness riding in a howda on a richly-caparisoned elephant, with the Diwan Saheb attending upon him, according to custom. The whole cortege with the Imperial Lancers in their beautiful uniform, the carriages with the officials, the armed police, &c., presented a sight highly picturesque and interesting. On his route to the Moti Bagh Palace, the people in dense crowds welcomed him warmly. After this long journey of hundreds of miles from Calcutta and back on his way through Bombay, I hear, he also paid a private visit to his Excellency Lord Harris.

THE ABOR EXPEDITION.

THE FIRST BRUSH.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 9.

The Abor expedition have already had a brush with the enemy. Seventy Abors attempted to surprise a reconnoitring party of twenty military police at Bumjur, but were driven off, leaving seven killed and one prisoner. One of our havildars was wounded.

The first party of the Column arrived at Sadiya yesterday, and preparations were made for an advance on Bumjur, where the stockades are said to be made of plaintain leaves.

The Volunteers in Dibrughar are very anxious to join the expedition.

FOREST INSPECTION IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.

Mr. H. C. Hill, officiating Inspector-General of Forests, leaves Calcutta on the 15th instant, for a tour of inspection in the Central Provinces.

LORD LANSDOWNE'S DEPARTURE.

Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Lansdowne will leave Calcutta on the 27th January in the R. I. M. steamer Warren Hastings, which vessel will convey Lord and Lady Lansdowne to England, instead of as far as Suez, as was previously notified.

THE DIAMOND HARBOUR CASE.

The inquiry into the charge against Dr. Pearse of shooting a native in Diamond Harbour is proceeding. The native witnesses are trying to prove that the doctor forced his way into the house, the door of which the deceased was trying to keep shut, and that he was shot dead on the threshold. This evidence, the Magistrate considers, to be quite false, and believes the statement put forward by the accused to be mainly correct, and that the case should go to the Sessions. On the ground as to the right of private defence which the Magistrate thinks far from proved on the accused's own statement his Honor would insist upon framing a charge under the culpable homicide section, meanwhile the case is adjourned to Monday next.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, JAN. 8.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Peninsular arrived here from Bombay this morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Alpine left here on the evening of the 6th instant.

LIVERPOOL, JAN. 8.

The City Line steamer City of Khios arrived here from Bombay yesterday evening.

The Hall Line steamer Branksome Hall arrived here from Karachi this morning.

PORT SAID, JAN. 8.

The Hall Line steamer Eden Hall arrived here yesterday evening.

The Italian steamer Stura left Hongkong for Bombay, on the 9th instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JAN. 8.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats steady.

Good Dhollera	3 11-16
The Manchester Market has been slightly improved.	
2½ per cent. Consols	98⅛
3 per cent. Rentes	98
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108⅛
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	65 13-16
Bar Silver	31⅛

ARRIVAL OF HER MAJESTY'S TROOPSHIP EUPHRATES.

HER MAJESTY'S TROOPSHIP EUPHRATES, under the command of Captain A. C. B. Bromley, arrived in harbour yesterday morning from Portsmouth, which port she left on the 14th December, and called at Gibraltar on the 19th, Port Said on the 27th, and Suez on the 28th idem. She left Portsmouth with drafts for Gibraltar and India. At Gibraltar she disembarked 7 officers, 2 ladies, 714 men rank and file, 10 women, and 15 children, and embarked, 1st Somerset Light Infantry for India, to be stationed at Subathu, and details, consisting of 22 officers, 5 ladies, 735 men rank and file, 28 women, and 61 children. And from Portsmouth to Bombay she has brought 38 officers, 11 ladies, 437 men rank and file, 16 women, and 15 children. In all she has brought to Bombay 62 officers, 16 ladies, 8 officers' children, 1,172 men, 44 women, and 76 children. During the voyage she experienced fine weather with the exception of a strong northerly gale in the Mediterranean from 22nd to 26th December. The following are the names of the officers :—

FROM PORTSMOUTH TO BOMBAY.

Major and Mrs A C Barton, 1st Somerset L I
Major and Mrs J S Wood, 2nd Border
Surgn-Major and Mrs F B Maclean, A M S
Major H Finnis, R E
Surgn-Major W C T Poole, A M S
Major H D Fanshawe, 19th Hussars
Surgn-Capt and Mrs B W C Deeble, A M S
Captn and Mrs A W L Bayley, I S C
Captn and Mrs P R E Thompson, 2nd R I F
Captn H Lysons, 2nd Scottish Rifles
Captn F D V Wing, R H A
Captn A D G Shelley, R E
Captn A H W Lowndes, 3rd Rifle Brigade
Captn Fitz J M Edwards, I S C
Captn S H Powell, R E
Lieut S Geogehan, I S C
Lieut P K Robertson, 2nd Scottish Rifles
Lieut C M R Rycroft, 1st Somerset L I
Lieut and Mrs L C B Hamber, 1st East Lanc
Lieut A M Perreau, R A
2nd Lieut A V Searle, 1st Leinster
2nd Lieut W H Traill, 1st East Lanc
2nd Lieut W R Wingfield-Digby, 1st Rifle Brigade.
2nd Lieut A M Kettlewell, R A
2nd Lieut E W S Brooke, R A
2nd Lieut T O Seagram, R A
2nd Lieut H C Steen, Unattached List
2nd Lieut B G Clay, 5th Drag Guards
2nd Lieut C H Rankin, 7th Hussars
2nd Lieut A F A Imbert Terry, 7th Hussars
2nd Lieut G S Tweedie, 2nd Royal Scots
2nd Lieut E Christian, 2nd R S F
2nd Lieut A G Thomson, 1st Northampton
2nd Lieut J T Waddell, 1st Northampton
2nd Lieut A N Hood, 2nd Manchester
2nd Lieut A C Grant, 2nd H L I
2nd Lieut F E E Henderson, 2nd R M F
Revd J Redman, D D, Actg R C Chaplain
Wife of Captn Sutherland, I S C

FROM PORTSMOUTH TO GIBRALTAR.

Major and Mrs E W Herbert, 2nd K R Rifles
Major J G White, Middlesex Regt
Captn and Mrs A C Connal, R A
Lieut A C Pitman, R A
2nd Lieut Sir J Kcao, Bt, R A
2nd Lieut S F Matt, 2nd K R Rifles
2nd Lieut C E Wilson, 2nd East Lanc

FROM GIBRALTAR TO BOMBAY.

Col and Mrs H H Parr and child, 1st Somerset L I
Lieut-Col and Mrs W H B Little and 2 daughters, 1st East Lanc
Major and Mrs H A Walsh and child, 1st Somerset L I
Major and Mrs E J Gallwey, 1st Somerset L I
Captn W C Cox, 1st Somerset L I
Captn E L S Crealock, 1st Somerset L I
Captn A B Fox, 1st Somerset L I
Captn and Adjt H J Everett, 1st Somerset L I
Lieut L G T Chandler, 1st Somerset L I
Lieut J E Ubsdell, 1st Somerset L I
Lieut V F A Keith-Falconer, 1st Somerset L I
Lieut G B Roney-Dougal, 1st Somerset L I
Lieut V D Rigg, 1st Somerset L I
Lieut and Qr-Mr N Powis, 1st Somerset L I
2nd Lieut F G G Thoyts, 1st Somerset L I
2nd Lieut J A Thicknesse, 1st Somerset L I
2nd Lieut C J Troyte Bullock, 1st Somerset L I
2nd Lieut F M S Kennedy, 1st Somerset L I
2nd Lieut C G Rawling, 1st Somerset L I
2nd Lieut R D Cheales, 1st East Lanc
2nd Lieut F F Warre-Cornish, 1st Somerset L I
2nd Lieut P G Barnes, 2nd Middlesex Regt

FROM PORTSMOUTH TO PORTSAID FOR CYPRUS.

2nd Lt K G Crackell, 2nd Conn Rangers

FROM EGYPT TO BOMBAY.

Captn L J Shadwell, 2nd Suffolk Regt
Lieut A O Eckeyne-Cust, 1st Somerset L I

FROM PORTSMOUTH TO SUEZ.

Captain R Cosens, 2nd South Stafford.

REPORTING to our Foreign Office on the suitability of Chile as a field for emigration, the Rev. H. Wetherall, Chaplain to the English Church in Valparaiso, warns his countrymen that the mere size of Chile, which has given rise to some fallacious estimates, is no criterion at all of the population-bearing capacity of the country. From Cape Horn for some 700 miles northwards, huge rocks and mountain passes capped with snow, and fringed with glaciers and rotting vegetation, rise almost sheer out of inlets and channels of sea water, drenched perpetually by the downpour from the clouds, which rarely break to admit a gleam of sunshine. In the cold and stormy islands of the extreme south, and on the northern shore of the Straits of Magellan, are tracts suitable for sheep and cattle. Otherwise, throughout the whole of this third part of Chile, it is, he declares, impossible to imagine the existence of other occupations than hunting and fishing. On the other hand, the northern section of Chile is a rainless desert, to which all means of subsistence have to be imported, and where water for drinking has to be manufactured, or brought at great cost from the mountains far inland. Here, however, are the famous nitrate grounds, rich mines of silver and copper, and even some gold in workable quantities.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

A VERY successful lecture was delivered at Sialkot on Dec. 22 on behalf of the Pasteur Institute of India, by officiating Civil Surgeon Mehta Duni Chand. Colonel Montgomery, Deputy Commissioner, presided, and all classes were represented. The hall was crowded and the lecture, which went fully into the whole subject, was most interesting. The Deputy Commissioner proposed that a District Committee for Sialkot should be formed to assist the Central Committee : and this was done, the Committee being composed, in addition to the Deputy Commissioner, Mr. J. P. Warburton, D.S.P., and the Civil Surgeon, of leading native gentlemen. The Sialkot Municipality subscribed Rs. 500 ; and it was decided to open a public subscription list immediately.

THE *Indian Planter* writes :—It is satisfactory to note that although many gardens in the Duars are behind as compared with last year, Nedeem division of the Nedeem Tea Co., Ld., is 1,000 maunds ahead, having made 12 maunds per acre all round. Nedeem seed has also been largely in demand for the hills this year. This hardy plant having alike proved itself suitable for high and low elevations, a large consignment was to leave this week for one of the most representative gardens of Ceylon. Baintgurie is also understood to be far ahead of last year, to the tune of 1,500 maunds. This must be very gratifying to the shareholders, considering the exceptionally bad season experienced by the bulk of the Duars gardens. Travelling eastwards with sure and steady progress, the demon blight has much to answer for, combined with other circumstances of climate, attacking in its progress good and bad sorts of plants alike, and dispelling one of the theories that its presence is due to lack of systematic cultivation, as several of the gardens attacked had received more than ample cultivation. Many Duars managers look forward to next season with apprehension, as in all probability it will be worse. Surely there is a fortune in store for the man who can show us how to stamp out this pest.

A LOAN exhibition of old China porcelain has been on view at the Guimet Museum in Paris, the lender being M. Frandon, French Consul at Foo-Chow. There are thirteen hundred exhibits, embracing specimens of every period, which are in themselves a history of Chinese ceramics up to 1644. According to Celestial ideas, debasement began in that year, and opened the door to European influence, which was rife between 1750 and 1800. The grand, simple, and severe style disappeared, and decorators sought to please with prettiness. There are at the exhibition splendid specimens of iridescent, of blood red, of black shot with blue, or jay's wing blue, and of irony porcelains. The older the style the more simple the form and the decoration. The varieties of white are endless. A case that excites great interest is that containing the translucent china which was formerly made at Te Hoo for the Grand Lama. An eggshell would seem thick beside it.

AUSTRALIA produces many curiosities in the animal line, but few are greater oddities in outward appearance than the Moloch lizard. A specimen has just arrived at the Zoo, where it can be seen when it condescends to stand freely in the open instead of skulking behind the shelter of a piece of cork. Nature has bestowed upon this reptile such a varied assortment of knobs and spines that it can be handled only on the same terms as a hedgehog. The excrescences, moreover, do not produce an impression of much physical beauty. But if not perhaps ornamental, they are most clearly useful. It would be a bird of strong nerves who ventured upon any familiarities with the lizard ; but even if it were undaunted by its terrifying aspect, it seems impossible to conceive of an esophagus leathery enough to contain the reptile for any appreciable space of time. The Moloch is decidedly the most remarkable of recent additions to the Reptile House.

SIR PHILIP CURRIE has been appointed to succeed Sir Clare Ford as British Ambassador at Constantinople. Sir Philip has passed his life in the diplomatic service. He entered the Foreign Office nearly forty years ago. He has been most of the great Courts of Europe, and has taken an active part in the settlement of some of the most important diplomatic questions of the time. He does not go th Constantinople for the first time in his life. He was there with Lord Salisbury in 1876 as Secretary to the Special Embassy. He was afterwards Private Secretary to Lord Salisbury at the Foreign Office. He accompanied Lords Beaconsfield to the Congress of Berlin as one of the two British Secretaries, Lord Rowton being the other. This of itself was a whole liberal education in the Eastern question, but it was supplemented, in Sir Philip Currie's case, by special service at the London Conference on Egyptian Finance, held nine years ago.

THE partial failure of the experiments thus far made in the culture of Caucassian tea is attributed to a want of expert knowledge in the planting. As it is confidently believed that the climatic conditions and the nature of the soil in certain regions of the Caucasus are entirely favourable to tea culture, new and more practical experiments are about to be made. A large consignment of young plants, with the soil still attached to the roots, and carefully packed in wooden cases, has just been landed at Batoum, direct from Hankow. This shipment is accompanied by fifteen Chinese planters and an Englishman, who has had a long experience on China plantations.

AN action to recover a number of love letters was tried by Mr. Justice Hawkins in the Queen's Bench Division the other day. The plaintiff, Lady Mabel Sievier, a sister of the Maquess of Ailesbury, was last year engaged to be married to Mr. Crosbie, an officer in the Army. In September she suddenly broke off the engagement, and married Mr. Robert Moore Sievier. She returned Mr. Crosbie's letters but he refused to return hers. The judge elicited from the plaintiff that at the time she wrote to the defendant in affectionate terms relating to the arrangements for their marriage she had decided to break off the engagement. It appeared, moreover, that the letters referred to contained imputations on the defendant. Towards the close of the trial, after the lady had been cross-examined, Mr. Channell, for the defendant, said that the lady herself had shown reason why his client had desired to retain these letters. Mr. Justice Hawkins : When imputations of this sort are made on his character, it is not an unlikely or an unreasonable thing to say, "I will keep these letters. Statements have been made that are utterly discreditable to me, and here are letters under her own hand that are my justification." Sir E. Clarke : Of course, the contents of those letters were utterly unknown to me. Mr Justice Hawkins : The very last answer Lady Mabel gave in the witness-box showed that the defendant was right in detaining the letters when she said that the letter she wrote in September was a tissue of falsehood that could not be justified by anybody. Sir E. Clarke : "Tissue of falsehood" was embodied in one of your lordship's leading questions. Mr. Justice Hawkins : Do you mean to say that the letter was not a tissue of falsehood ? Sir E. Clarke : That is not a controversy on which I wish to say a word. Mr. Justice Hawkins : There are some letters that every honorable and right-feeling man would desire to return, but when charges are made against him, and when the engagement is broken off the day before the lady's marriage, and when, after that, there are paragraphs written in society papers which are utterly discreditable, I confess that I am not in any way surprised that the gentleman should wish to keep, in his hands, those letters which show that these statements are unfounded. Sir E. Clarke : I said at first that if the defendant stood upon his legal rights, I could not recover the letters, and if your lordship thinks that the defendant is right in retaining the letters, that is not a matter which I propose to discuss. Mr. Justice Hawkins : There is no justification except that of putting himself in a right position towards the world. If any authority could be shown that love letters should be given up that might be another matter, but that could hardly be where the letters were written to a man by one who subsequently accuses him, and the very letters in question show the accusations not to be true. Judgment for the defendant with costs.

CONCERT AT THE TOWN HALL.

AN excellent afternoon concert was given yesterday, at the Town Hall, in aid of the funds of the Indo-British Institution, under the patronage, and in the presence of H. E. Lady Harris. The following is the programme :—

Organ Solo.....March from Eli.....Costa.
Mr. G. R. JOHNSTON.
Song.....O ! Mistress Mine.....Sullivan.
Mr. A. J. CARTER.
Song.....The Gift.....Behrend.
Miss SWIFT.
Piano Duet ...Tarantelle.....Raff.
Mrs. CANDY and Miss PRITCHARD.
Song.....Ask Nothing More.....Marzials.
Mr. BASIL SCOTT.
Duet .....Greeting.....Mendelssohn.
Dr. and Mrs. YELD.
Violin Solo ...Scéne de Ballet.....De Berio.
Miss PEDRAZA.
(Accompanist, Miss FLOWER.)
Song.....La Charmante Marguerite ...Liza Lehmann.
Mrs. MACBETH.
Song.....Serenade.....Schubert.
Mr. REDDIE.
Piano Solos...{(a) Nocturne.....Chopin. (b) Caprice Aerien.....Wollenkampt.
Miss PRITCHARD.
Song.....Fruhlings Blumen.....Reinecke.
Mrs. YELD.
(Violin Obligato, Miss PEDRAZA.)
Song.....The Archer's Song.....Bracken.
Dr. YELD.

Apart from the philanthropic object, with which the concert was associated, it possessed intrinsic merits of its own to recompense a crowded house, for its generous patronage. The programme does not seem to be an altogether unambitous one, yet the highly creditable manner in which it was gone through leaves no room for criticism. Mr. G. R. Johnston made a capital beginning to the entertainment with an organ solo, being a march from "Eli." How he acquitted himself of his task there was sufficient testimony in the ringing applause, which rewarded his performance. Even if Mr. Johnston had utterly failed in his part the rich volume of voice and genuine artistic pathos, which Dr. Yeld brought to bear on the concluding song "The Archer's Song" by Bracken would be enough to retrieve the honour of the evening. It would be an invidious task to particularise the performers whose parts were a signal success. It is, however, difficult to omit mentioning that Dr. and Mrs. Yeld, Miss Pedraza, Miss Pritchard, and Mrs. Macbeth have not mere pretensions to give them some standing on an amateur platform, but have sufficient merit to grace high professional standard. Miss Pedraza, that youthful and charming popular violinist, again exhibited what catguts can do under her digital management. She appeared on the platform in a simple white muslin gown, which so excellently matched her intellectual countenance that these advantages together with the excellent manipulation of her instrument in her violin solo, "Scene de Ballet" created an enthusiastic furore demanding a repetition, and she yielded to the wishes of her admirers. As for Dr. Yeld one need not be afraid of being too eulogistic. He possesses a rich powerful and melodious voice, whilst Mrs. Yeld gave ample proof of her musical powers in the duet, "Greeting." As for Miss Pritchard she is undeniably as great a master in the manipulation of the piano as Miss Pedraza is in the violin. All these met with enthusiastic encores, as a well merited tribute to their musical talents. It must certainly be a source of the greatest satisfaction to the members who took part in the concert that their laudable efforts proved an unqualified success. Lady Harris seemed to be extremely satisfied, and her Excellency was not slow to express her sincere pleasure to some of the performers. The proceedings were brought to a close by "God Save the Queen" played on the excellent Bluthner piano kindly lent for the occasion by Messrs. Marcks and Co.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Sutlej, with the English mails of the 29th ult., left Aden, at 9 a.m. yesterday, and may be expected to arrive in Bombay at 1 p.m. on Sunday. The Sutlej, which communicated at Aden with the s. s. Parramatta, brings the following passengers :—

From London.—Mr. W. A. Main, Capt. G. F. Willes, Mr. G. F. Hand, Mr. F. J. Nathan, Lieut. and Mrs. A. P. D. C. Stuart.

From Brindisi.—Lieut.-Col. Gerald Martin, Mr. A. P. Russell, Mr. M. W. Fenton, Capt. E. C. Bethune, Capt. C. Pritchard, Mr. Laski, Mr. and Mrs. Saville, Mr. M. Rautenberg, Mr. Gresham, Mr. Breton Simmons, Mr. and Mrs. Heatley.

For Colombo.—Earl Cairns, Count H. Wachtmeister Count F. Wachtmeister, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Parker Miss Barnard, Miss Cooper.

THE STANLEY OPERA COMPANY.

DURING the last two weeks the above company have given representations of "The Queen of Hearts," at the Gaiety Theatre, with considerable success, to large audiences, and for the current week the company have announced the production of three more operas, and one drama, *viz.*, "Les Cloches de Corneville," to-night, "The Mountebanks," to-morrow night, "Dorothy," on Friday night, and the "Colleen Bawn," on Saturday night. The Japanese Opera "Mikado" was produced last night with exceptional taste, and both the music and libretto were done full justice to.

A CASE just settled on appeal in the Dutch Courts establishes the fact that according to the law of Holland a man cannot be punished for kissing a strange lady in the streets against her wish. A young man having assaulted a young woman in this way in the streets of a little village near Utrecht, the latter complained to the Burgomaster, who instituted proceedings, demanding that the offender should be fined one florin, or in default that he should be imprisoned for one day. The Utrecht court first of all, and now the Appeal court at Amsterdam, have dismissed the case, the judges declaring that "to kiss a person cannot be an offence, as it is in the nature of a warm mark of sympathy."

MR. JUSTIN MCCARTHY'S experience is, he says, in favour of the opinion that no practical inconvenience results from the American Parliamentary practice of allowing letter-writing or reading during a debate. What (he asks) is the difference ? In the English House of Commons men go out the moment an uninteresting speaker gets up, and hurry to the library or to one of the lobbies to write their letters. When the hour for the provincial and foreign post is arriving they rush out in a very stampede—they rush out as if they were flying madly for their lives—striving to escape from a house on fire. "I wonder," adds Mr. McCarthy, "which would disconcert an ordinary speaker more—to observe that a number of his brother members were calmly writing letters while he was going on with his oration, or that they were flying like a disorganised and panic-stricken rabble from the House under his very eyes ?"

THE death is announced of Professor Michelet, the well-known writer on philosophical subjects. The deceased was ninety-two years of age. He was born at Berlin on Dec. 4, 1801, and belonged to a family of French origin which migrated to Prussia after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. He was educated at the French Gymnasium in Berlin, and later at the University, where he took his degree as Doctor of Philosophy in 1824, and was appointed Professor in 1829. Professor Michelet, who was an extremely versatile writer, first established his reputation as an author of philosophical works by his "System of philosophic Morals," and by three works on Aristotle. In 1835 he visited Paris, where his work, "Critical Examination of Aristotle's Metaphysics," written in French, was crowned by the Academy of Moral and Political Sciences. About the same time he produced the two important works, "History of the Latest Systems of Philosophy in Germany from Kant to Hegel," and "History of the Development of the Latest German Philosophy." From 1832 to 1842 Michelet collaborated in the production of Hegel's works, and in 1848 and 1849 he wrote a series of political pamphlets and newspaper articles on social and political questions. Michelet's own philosophical standpoint may be described as a neo-Christian spiritualism, and is best shown in his "Lectures on the Personality of God, the Immortality of the Soul, and the Eternal Personality of the Spirit," "The Historical Christ and the New Christianity," and "The Future of Man." In 1845 Professor Michelet founded with Count von Cieszkowski the Philosophical Society of Berlin. His other most important works are his "History of Mankind in their Development," "Natural Right," and "The System of Philosophy as an Exact Science."

THE MHOW CAMP-OF-INSTRUCTION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MHOW, JAN. 7.

THE camp-of-instruction, which is being held here instead of at Poona this year, commenced on the 5th instant, where the Mhow Force, under the command of Colonel Westmacott, C.B., D.S.O., marched from Mhow to Betma, a large village, about five miles to the east of the Mhow-Neemuch Road, and eight miles south of the Chumpel River. This force, which consists of the 1st and 2nd Regiments 7th Hussars, 1st Batt. R. H. A., 44th Field Battery, R.A., under Lieut.-Colonel Gambier, R.A., the 1st and 2nd Battalions Durham Light Infantry and 3rd Bombay L. Infantry, under Lieut.-Colonel Leckie, 19th Bombay L. Infantry, being pitted against, under Colonel Sartorius, C.B., the Neemuch Force, which consists of the 1st and 2nd Regiment 1st Bombay Lancers, 17th Field Battery, R.A., 59th F Battery, R.A., under Major Elliot, 1st Lancers, and the 1st and 2nd Battalions, 19th Bombay Infantry, under Lieut.-Colonel Welch, 3rd Bombay L. I. The Neemuch Force was supposed to be moving on Mhow and Indore from the north, and had detached a brigade of Cavalry, Artillery, and Infantry, in the Neemuch Road to Sadulpur, about twenty-five miles from Mhow. The Mhow Commander, on receipt of this intelligence, orders a similar force to advance at once from Mhow to push on and reconnoitre the direction of the enemy, with the object of seizing the bridge over the Chumpel River at Ghati Billod, the River Chumpel being supposed to be unfordable. With this object the detached brigade abovementioned of the Mhow Force went into camp at Betma on the 5th January, and, at 10 a.m., on the 6th instant, advanced on Ghati Billod by the Neemuch-Indore Road—distance about eight miles covered by two regiments of the 7th Hussars and the Horse Artillery Battery. This covering party did the distance in about thirty-five minutes, and seizing the bridge, one regiment of Cavalry advanced up the Neemuch Road, until they came into contact with the advance parties of the enemy's Cavalry, whilst the Horse and Field Batteries were placed in position, covered by parties of dismounted troopers of the 2nd Regiment of Hussars. The two Batteries took up a position on the east of the road from Ghati Billod to Tej Kheri and Datoda ; and, consequently, the enemy's advance was impeded as they could not drive in the advanced Regiment of Hussars without their Artillery, which took sometime in coming up. Consequent on this delay, one Infantry of the Mhow Force arrived in time to seize the bridge and make defensive preparations ; they having done the eight miles from Betma to Ghati Billod in ten minutes under the two hours, including two halts. The Infantry immediately entrenched themselves to the west of the road. The 2nd Durham L.I., throwing up shelter trenches along the rank of the river, and the 3rd Bombay L.I. taking possession and entrenching themselves in Ghati Billod village, a Maxim gun covering at the bridge and the 1st Durham L.I. being in reserve. After several encounters between the cavalry on both sides, those of the Mhow Force retired across the river about 2-30 p.m., the infantry of Neemuch Force only then arriving to help in drawing in the advanced parties of those from Mhow.

The cease fire having sounded, the chief umpire Major-General Anderson, C.B., heard the dispositions of the two commanders, and decided that the Neemuch Force could not have driven that of Mhow from its position on account of its defensive strength, but that if it had advanced with greater celerity, it might have inconvenienced them considerably by seizing some small heights commanding the bridge and from there pounding the Mhow Force whilst entrenching itself.

The Neemuch Force having failed to cross the Chumbel at Ghati Billod, will now try to turn the right flank of the Mhow Force by crossing the Chumbel at Sagrud, which is about eight miles north and from there taking the Mhow Force in flank and trying to cut them off from Mhow.

THE VILLAGE SANITATION ACT.

THE following circular has been issued by the Government of Bombay in the General Department :—

Bombay Castle, 5th January, 1894.

Sir,—A consideration of the proposals recently made for the introduction of the Bombay Village Sanitation Act, 1889, into certain villages in this Presidency has led his Excellency the Governor in Council to the conclusion that the objects in view will be better secured, and that more real progress in village sanitation may be expected, if villagers can be induced to adopt the Act voluntarily and under the provisions of Section 17 to contribute voluntarily a fair proportion of the necessary cost of improving their water supply and maintaining a proper system of conservancy, than if all the provisions of the Act were to be summarily and compulsorily applied against their inclination. His Excellency in Council fully recognizes the claims of mofussil tax-payers to such assistance in improving their surroundings as it may be found possible to give them from Provincial Funds, and it seems to him possible that by means of a Government grant such co-operation between Local Boards and village communities may be encouraged as will ensure a fulfilment of the essential objects which the Act is intended to provide for.

2. One of the District Local Boards in the Northern Division has already expressed its willingness to assign to each of the villages into which it has been proposed to introduce the Act one-third of the local fund cess collected in the village, provided the villagers on their part undertake to raise a similar amount by voluntary contribution or otherwise. The Governor in Council fully approves of this principle of co-operation and is prepared, so far as financial exigencies may permit, to add from Provincial Funds one-sixth of the estimated annual cost of sanitary works in any village, if the Local Board and villagers concerned will contribute respectively two-sixths and three-sixths of the sum required.

3. Before however the Government contribution is paid the following conditions must be fulfilled :—

(1) There must be residents in the village willing and competent to serve on Sanitary Committees ;

(2) The village contribution and the Local Fund contribution must be given before the Government contribution becomes payable ;

(3) The Collector must be satisfied that there are good prospects of advantage arising from the application of the funds ;

(4) The Collector must estimate the amount needed for keeping the drinking water supply uncontaminated and for the removal of filth and rubbish outside of the village.

4. In order to enable Government to form an estimate of the cost which will be entailed by this proposal, I am directed to request that you will be so good as to obtain from the Collectors a list of the villages in which there are competent and trustworthy persons willing to serve on the Sanitary Committees and Boards and the people are willing to raise a sum which, with contributions on the scale proposed from Local and Provincial Funds, will suffice to secure some real practical benefit, regard being had to the circumstances of the place in respect to water-supply, the need for, and the cost of, conservancy arrangements &c. It should at the same time be reported what amount of Government contribution would be needed for each village and whether the Local Boards would be willing to contribute their share.

5. In calling for these reports I am to request that you will be so good as to impress on the officers on whom the duty of ascertaining the sense of the villagers will devolve the importance of making it clearly understood that the object of Government is to induce the villagers to take the matter into their own hands for their own benefit ; that no pressure is to be used and they should bear in mind that, even when villagers are willing to serve or contribute, the benefits that should arise from the introduction of the Act might be qualified if there were any reason to suppose that the powers given by it or the funds raised are likely to be used for the purpose of serving private interests or animosities.

6. I am to request that you will be so good as to submit the information called for at an early date.—I have &c.,

G. W. VIDAL,
Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

A WIDOWERS' Association has been formed at Dresden. No man can join unless his wife is dead, and should he marry again, he becomes merely an honorary member. One of the principal objects of the Association is to help new members—that is to say, newly-made widowers—by looking after their wives' funerals and putting out his children, if he has any, to nurse. Servants and governesses are, moreover, engaged through this novel agency. There is also a convivial object in view, and the widowers meet together for mutual sympathy and entertainment. Up to the present time there are forty members.

FIFTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

TRIAL OF THE BOMBAY RIOTERS.

THE trial of the riot cases was resumed before the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley and a Special Jury at the Criminal Sessions yesterday.

APPLICATION FOR A TRAVERSE OF THE BAPTY ROAD RIOT CASE.

Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Roughton and Byrne, applied that the Bapty Road case, in which Shewlal Merwan and five other Hindus were ordered by his Lordship to be retried on a charge of rioting with deadly weapons, be traversed to the next Criminal Sessions, which commences on the 2nd February. The prisoners in the case were charged with murder and other serious offences, but were acquitted of them by a Special Jury. A majority of the jury also acquitted them of the charge of rioting, but his Lordship, not agreeing with the majority, had ordered a re-trial of the accused on that charge. Mr. Jardine said that the fact that the presiding Judge had expressed an opinion as to the guilt of the accused could hardly fail to have a prejudicial effect if the case was retried before his Lordship ; and as no very great delay would occur, the learned counsel asked his Lordship to allow the case to be traversed.

His Lordship said that, in the early part of last year or the close of 1892, he had two cases before him, in which he did not accept the verdict of juries, and both of which were retried before him.

Mr. Lang, Advocate-General, said he remembered a case in which Mr. Justice Telang did not agree with the verdict of the jury, and retried the case himself.

Mr. Jardine said that as the present Sessions would be prolonged almost till the next Sessions, the delay would be very short ; and there was, therefore, a ground for granting an adjournment. The learned counsel thought his Lordship would agree that the matter was one which should come before another Judge. The first trial of the case had lasted three days ; and the accused could not find the money at once for their defence at the new trial.

Mr. Lang objected to a traverse of the case, remarking that cases had never been traversed, because a judge disagre

clothes. The third accused brought a bottle of kerosine-oil from a part of the temple, and poured it on the ball, and the fourth struck a match and ignited the ball, and tried to set fire to the plank and the staircase leading to the poonjari's rooms. After a short time the temple caught fire, and there was a blaze. Witness and other persons then went down into the temple. Witness was there assaulted by the third and fifth accused and other Mahomedans. To save his life witness stooped down, and giving the third accused a push, escaped from the temple. About 7 o'clock the same evening, the same persons were rioting near the locality; and witness saw them there. Having escaped from the temple, he had concealed himself in the house of a hakim and another till 7 p.m. At that hour he returned to the street, where he saw the five accused assaulting a Ghatti with sticks. The latter fell down and became unconscious. They also struck another Ghatti, who also fell down. The second Ghatti was crying out "looted, looted." The first Ghatti was lifted up and thrown into the verandah of Ramjee Dodaykar. The second Ghatti afterwards got up and escaped. Witness last saw the crowd going towards the temple. On the 14th August last, witness went to Poona, returning to Bombay on the 1st October. On the 3rd October, he sent a petition to the Police Commissioner, and on the 1st November he pointed one to Tatia Jamadar the first three accused. On the 3rd November, witness pointed out the fourth and fifth accused. Witness was present when the room of the second accused was searched; and a carpet and a "rajjai" were found there. They were witness's property and were in his room on the 11th August, but in a better condition than they were now. On witness returning to his room about 7 a.m., on the 13th August, he found all his property looted.

Cross-examined by Mr. Kirkpatrick: I did not leave any body in charge of my room when I fled from it on the 11th August. My wife lived there with me.

Are you quite sure that you were there that day at all?—Yes.

Are you aware that your wife said you were not there at all, and that you had left that morning?—No, my wife has not said so at all. She left the temple with me. I stayed at home that day, because I had to perform certain ceremonies. I was then without employ. I have been in the employ of Muncherjee Wadilal and Co. since the 1st December last. I have not pointed out any other persons but the accused. I cannot specify any thing said by any other persons except the prisoners.

His Lordship: Where was your wife all this time?—I had left her in my room, telling her to shut the door from inside and hide herself in the loft. (A laugh.)

Witness, continuing, said in answer to Mr. Kirkpatrick: There were several tenants on the upper floor that day, but not on the ground floor. When my wife cried out that the roof had caught fire, I escaped with her by a side door. No. 3 and 5 molested us, and stones were thrown at us. When I left the temple I don't know where my wife went.

Then you left her to shift for herself, and escaped?—I was set upon by the mob and had to fly for my safety. We left the temple together; and she went in one direction, and I in another. (A laugh.)

Re-examined by Mr. Anderson. I was hidden in the verandah when I saw the two Ghatti being beaten.

Natha Esoo, examined by Mr. Anderson, said he was a flower-seller, and lived over the temple in Chimboor Gully, at the corner of Dubboo Street, next to the room of the last witness. Witness's room was directly over the door of the temple. He was in his room on the 11th August last when crowd of Mahomedans came to the temple, crying out "din, din," about 2 or 2-30 p.m. They tried to break open the door of the temple with sticks and stones; but failing in their attempt, they went to the rear door. After some time, witness heard the noise of a door breaking; and the Mahomedans, entered the temple. Witness saw them from a window. They broke the globes and furniture. His mother began to weep; he went to pacify her, and did not see what occurred afterwards. Witness saw all the five accused in the temple. People said that the temple had caught fire; witness saw smoke issuing; and therefore escaped from the house by the front door. Witness returned to his room on Monday following, and found all his property gone. The brass red-powder-holder, shown to witness, was in his room when he left it. It was found in the second prisoner's house when it was searched afterwards in the presence of the witness.

Cross-examined by Mr. Kirkpatrick: I could not identify any of the rioters except the five accused. I had returned to my house that afternoon.

To Mr. Anderson: If I saw any more rioters, I should be able to identify them. I identified the accused out of ten or twelve persons who were shown me. The powder-holder has been in my possession four or five years, and I have been in the habit of constantly handling it.

To the jury: I knew the prisoners by sight before, not by name.

To the Judge: I had known them about two years before the riots. Nos. 1 and 2 lived opposite to my house. I don't know where No. 3 lived. (Corrects himself) Nos. 1 and 3 lived opposite to my house, not No. 2.

Harichand Bahajee, examined by Mr. Anderson, said he was an engraver and lived in Chimboor Gully in his own house opposite to the temple. He was at home on the 11th August last, about 2 or 2-30 p.m., and saw the crowd of Mahomedans attacking the temple from the first floor of his house. He heard a noise of furniture and other things being broken. There was afterwards an alarm of fire in the temple. The front door of the temple was opened from inside, and the Mahomedans came out of it with bundles in their hands. Witness knew all the five accused before by sight, not by name. They were among the rioters. The first four were arrived with sticks; the fifth had a pick in his hand. Having done with the temple, the mob continued perambulating the street with shouts of "din, din." They passed and repassed witness's house. The five accused were in that mob of 30 or 40 persons, and they were the leaders of it. About 7 or 7-30 p.m. that day, witness saw two persons struck by the mob in the street. They first struck one, and afterwards another.

His Lordship: What kind of persons were they?—Ghattis.

Hindus?—Yes.

His Lordship: Are Ghatti a caste of Hindus?

Interpreter: Ghattis means persons living on the Ghatts.

Witness, in answer to Mr. Anderson, said the first Ghatti was struck with sticks in the head. Witness could not say in what particular part of his body he was struck.

Cross-examined by Mr. Kirkpatrick: I am not a subscriber to the Hindu defence fund, nor do I know any member of the defence committee. There was a great deal of noise in the street, but over that I could hear the sounds of breaking in the temple. I could identify more of the rioters if I saw them.

You have a distinct picture in your mind of the faces of all the thirty or forty rioters?—Not of all.

You said No. 5 had a pick in his hand, and this first four accused had sticks in their hands?—Yes.

And you can say what other rioters had in their ands?—Yes.

You took a note of what each rioters carried in his hand?—No, I took no note, but I can remember.

His Lordship: Hindus are known to have very good memories. (A laugh.)

Cross-examination continued.—I did not at once give information to the police. I gave all the particulars to Gopal when he said he was going to present a petition.

Until then you had not said a word to anyone?—I had.

And did you mention the names of the prisoners?—I did not know the names of any of them. I mentioned to several prisoners the fact of the second accused having been among the rioters.

Re-examined.—The first four accused lifted up the Ghatti and placed him in a verandah.

Consoo Ranchordas, examined by Mr. Anderson, said he was the nephew of the poonjaree of the temple in Chimboor Gully. About 2-30 p.m., on the 11th August, a crowd of Mahomedans come to the temple from the direction at Bhendy Bazar. Failing to break open the front door, they entered by the back door, which was broken. The mob afterwards tried to open the trap-door over the stair-case, and failing in that, set fire to it. The fire afterwards extended to the roof. There were witness, his brother, and four women in the upper rooms. They opened the windows, jumped out of them, and found shelter in a Borah's house. Witness saw the first accused attacking the front door of the temple with sticks and stones, and the second and third accused standing near him. Nos. 1 and 3 lived near the temple. No. 2 sold plantains at the corner of Chimboor Gully.

Sootkia Luximon, a Maratha, saw the Mahomedan rioters going towards the temple in Chimboor Gully on the afternoon of the 11th August. The same evening witness saw a Ghatti struck on the right side of his head. He fell down when he was struck by several other persons. No 2 struck him the first blow, and Nos. 3, 4, and 5 struck him afterwards. It was just in front of witness's house. The Ghatti was afterwards placed in the verandah of Ramjee's house. Another Ghatti was struck subsequently.

Balloo Bajoo said he was a betelnut-seller, and lived in Chimboor Gully. On the evening of the 11th August last, about 7 p.m., he was returning home from the direction of Bhendy Bazar, when he came across a mob of twenty-five or thirty Mahomedans, who were shouting "din, din," and beating a Hindu. Leaving him alone, they attacked him with bamboo sticks. He was struck in the chin and had a mark there still. The first blow was struck on the forehead by the first accused, and the second in the chin by the second accused. Witness knew both of them before. The first sold glass, and the second plantains. Witness fell down and became unconscious; and Rs. 60 in cash, which he had with him, were taken away.

The Court then adjourned till 10 o'clock this (Wednesday) morning.

THE AMATEUR GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP TOURNAMENT AT CALCUTTA.

There can be little doubt that the All India Golf Championship Competition, instituted a little over a year ago, and held both last year and this year at Calcutta during the Christmas and New Year holidays, is the most important gathering for golf in India. The first meeting was got up hurriedly, as it was late in 1892 before the proposal to institute a golf championship meeting took definite shape, and golfers at a distance from Calcutta did not get notice, in many cases, sufficiently early to permit of their going to Calcutta to take part in the tournament. And yet there were golfers present who came all the way from Madras, Bombay, Nagpore, Bangalore, and other centres of golfing activity, and the tournament was pronounced to be a decided success. When the visitors were questioned as to where the next annual championship meeting should be held, there was quite a general consensus of opinion in favour of Calcutta being again chosen as the place where the championship meeting should be held, and as the Calcutta Golf Club executive were quite willing again to undertake to make all the necessary arrangements for the tournament, Calcutta was decided upon. During the year 1893 various communications were received from the honorary secretary of the Calcutta Golf Club by the honorary secretaries of the various golf clubs in and even out of India, asking for suggestions, and inviting them to say whether they were in favour of having the championship competition decided, as at Christmas, 1892, by what is termed medal play, that is by counting all the strockes made in the number of rounds to be played; or by match play, that is where players are paired off to play against each other for holes, the winners in the first round then playing against each other, and the losers falling out, and so on until the last tie, the winner of which becomes amateur golf champion. As the latter is the real old game of golf there were many in favour of match play being decided upon, more especially as the amateur championship at home is decided by match play. Unfortunately the Calcutta Committee found that it would be impossible for many players, both visitors and local men, to get time sufficient to play through five or six or more rounds of ties, and the executive reluctantly were compelled to fall back upon medal play by score. Whether or not some combination of the two will not be possible is a matter for future consideration. For instance, a certain number of rounds might first be played by score, and the first eight men might then be drawn against each other to play by holes, and in that case only three rounds of ties would be required. The final tie might be a greater test than in the earlier rounds. This, howeve, is only by the way.

The Calcutta Golf Club have two golf courses, and at Calcutta, on the Maidan, and one, acquired only a year and a half ago, at Dum-Dum. The Calcutta course is now an eighteen-hole course, the old course of nine holes having had a new course of nine holes added to it to make the number of holes the orthodox eithteen. As the Calcutta course is on the Maidan, the hazards are of the kind to be found in most places in India. There are trees, either in rows or in clumps, which have to be either avoided or get over; there are ditches more or less shallow, but often having bad lies, such as cattle footprints in exceedingly stiff soil; there are several tanks or ponds, which have generally to be crossed by a shot from the tee. Now and then, even on the level Maidan, "cuppy" lies occur, the cups being due to cattle footprints, which have become somewhat shallow by the traffic on tne Maidan. The greens are beautiful squares or circles of bright green grass, and since last year the ground secretray has introduced on most off the greens slight mounds of varying height, shape and size, in order to give more variety to the putting on the green. I am not quite sure as to the change being an improvement. I do not recollect anything more than very slight inequalities on the St. Andrews and other well known golf course greens, unless in the cases in which the hole is made in a big bowl, and the players in approaching have to get over the lip of the bowl in making their approach. But so far as I remember the ground close to the hole is either level or has a very gentle slope down to the hole. But the greens at Calcutta were in the most perfect order, and the course generally fairly good, though the ground is very hard.

The second or Dum-Dum golf course is at the military station of that name some seven miles from Calcutta. Last year the course, being little more than one or two months' old, left much to be desired, showing as it did many of the characters found in dried paddy fields, or other cultivated level tracts. The course itself is some what narrow, and no very great deviation is necessary in order to get into places where niblicks, heavy mashies, and other formidable golfing weapons have to be resorted to, and sometimes more frequently than the players care afterwards to remember. Even on the course the cracks in the sun-dried and sun-baked soil are only partly filled up with sand, and a "cuppy" lie is commcn enough, but there can be little donbt that the executive have done much to improve the course since last year. Having described the course a year ago it will be unnecessary to do more than note the changes made since last year. The last or ninth hold in last year's round is now made the first hole, and the long walk to the first teeing ground is thus done away with, for the teeing ground of the old ninth (the present first) hole is just in front of the club house. This hole is shorter than it was last year, but it is not on that account easier, for about eighty to a hundred yards from the teeing ground, and stretching for thirty or forty yards right across the line to the hole, is a dyke made up of clods of hard earth dug out of the ground so as to make on the near side of the dyke a shallow ditch or bunker about a foot deep, and with sand in it, in order to make it of the nature of the sand bunker so familiar on links at home. This is the type of the bunkers which have been made on theDum-Dum course, and the number is increased this year. But they have been objected to, and I think on good grounds. At some of the holes these bunkers are only from twenty-five to thirty yards from the hole. An iron or mashie shot which does not carry far enough to clear the dyke falls into the bunker, and rightly so; but a half topped running shot—a short deserving a worse fate than the iron or mashie shot above referred to—will sometimes skip the narrow sand bunker, and jump the dyke, faring as well as if it were the result of a perfect shot. Now, if the bunkers were made three times wider, and somewhat deeper perhaps, with plenty of sand in them, and the dykes removed altogether, the running shot would not then get over, and the bunkers would be quite as good hazards, and more like those at home than they now are. The far edge of the bunker—the one next the hole—might be hollowed out so as to catch a running shot, but the sand, if the bunker is broad enough, will soon arrest the course of a running shot. The dykes would then be unnecessary, and they are rather an eyesore. In the course itself the lies are distinctly better than was the case a year ago, but it is uphill work, and the stony hardness of the ground can never be overcome, I fear. This characteristic seemed to effect the play of the visitors more than any thing else in the course. The greens, too, although looking as bright as those on the Calcutta course, were unusually stiff, and I think that the grass, which was tufty, should be cropped much more closely. Rolled in the early morining, the greens would be fairly smooth (although never at any time keen), but after one round or even in the first round, the tufts would raise themselves, producing a kind of roughness which was often perplexing to the visitors. If the grass were kept closely cropped, rolling would not be so necessary, and the putting, we believe, would be more uniform. So much by way of reference to the golf courses.

An open handcap at Dum-Dum was set down for Saturday, 23rd December, in order to give both the local men and such of the visitors as could be in Calcutta at so early a date an opportunity of practising. The day was all that could be desired. Three of the Calcutta scratch men came to the top. Mr. H. C. Begg, who has been for many years in the front rank of Calcutta golfers, beginning with a 46 for his first round, finished with a 44, which gave him an aggregate of 90 for the two rounds—a very fine score. Close behind him came Mr. F. H. E. Lamb, another well known Calcutta player who has been out in India only for a short time, but who has already made his mark and taken high honours. His first round was 48, and he, like Mr. Begg, finished with a 44, so thst his aggregate was 92. A third scratch golfer, whose name is one that has long, in the person of his father, been associated with high class golf at its very fountain head at St. Andrews, Mr. N. Mitchell-Innes, was 94, with two rounds of 48 and 46. These three were well ahead of the other players. A Barrackpore player—Mr. S. Forbes—with an allowance of twelve points, came next with an aggregate 107, or 95 nett. One of the visitors, Mr. J. B. Robertson, of Singapore, did two very steady rounds of 49 each, or an aggregate of 98, which gave promise of future success.

The Championship competition was to consist of four rounds, or 36 holes at Dum-Dum, and 18 holes at Calcutta, and the rounds could be put in at any time before the 28th December. Very early in the competition Mr. N. Mitchell-Innes put in four rounds at Dum-Dum, 45,44,48,47, or an aggregate of 184, which almost from the first insured to him the splendid trophy of the Calcutta Golf Club for one year. No one did so well as that, and with a steady 94 for the eighteen holes at Calcutta, his grand total of 278 was ten points less than the score with which Mr. Macnair first won the Amateur Championship Cup. Mr. J. B. Robertson, of Singapore, with an aggregate of 191 at Dum-Dum and 93 at Calcutta, came in for second honours, with a grand total of 284. Mr. F. H. E. Lamb, a young player of great promise, was only one point behind Mr. Robertson with 192 for Dum Dum and 93 for Calcutta, or a grand total of 285. Mr. Spence of Nagpore, who tied for second place last year with Mr. Dunbar, but lost the tie playing off, came fourth with 200 for Dum Dum and 90 for Calcutta. Mr. L. C. Brown of Penang was fifth with 296, and M. H. C. Begg sixth with 301. The competition was of a more open nature than that of last year, and the margin of difference between first and second place not so great as last year. It is true that in some respects the Dum Dum course has been improved, and the first hole, the ninth of last year's round, is shortened; but the hazards are increased in number, though that does not as a rule interfere with accurate play. That the round is this year easier is shown by the fact that the lowest round is three strokes less than it was last year, 44 having been done by four players as compared with 47 by two last year. But that does not detract from the merit of Mr. Mitchell-Innes's performance. His grand total being actually ten points less then the wining score last year, shows that the class of play is even higher than that of last year, and had Mr. Macnair been in India, and able to defend his title to the championship, we question it he would have again succeeded, in the face of Mr. Mitchell Innes's achievement; but all this must be more conjecture. A performance second only to that of Mr. Mitchell-Innes's was Mr. Robertson's securing second honours in the Championship, and tieing with the champion for the special prize offered for the lowest score at Dum-Dum in the Championship rounds. Mr. Begg and Mr. Lamb had both done a 44, but not in the Championship contest. Both of these excellent golfers just came over that score by one point, as each did a round of 45, Mr. Begg unfortunately throwing away a chance of doing a 43 by getting on to the road and taking seven instead of five to the last hole.

After the Championship competition was finished the visitors competed for two prizes offered by the Calcutta Golf Club under handicap. Mr. S. Forbes, with a generous allowance of twelve points won with three poins to spare. Mr. L. B. Brown of Penang who came from the Straits with Mr. Robertson, was second, playing from scratch. A second visitor's competition, of one round of 11 holes at Calcutta, was a scratch competition. It was won easily by Mr. Robertson, who did one half in 42, and the other in 46. Mr. Burn, C. S., of Nagpur was second.

On Saturday morning there was an allied pairs' competition for a ladies' prize. This had to be played over the ladies' course, as the troops were all out. Mr. H. C. Begg and his partner Mrs. Bryant were easily first, their score of 36 for nine holes being the result of very good play on the part of both the lady and the gentleman. Mr. Stiven and Miss Wilson came in second with 41.

The last game played over the Calcutta course on Saturday afternoon, was the Calcutta *versus* Visitors' contest. Last year Calcutta won by several holes the contest taking the form of single matches, each visitor playing against a Calcutta player, and the number of holes won by each side showed that Calcutta was more than a match for the team of strangers. This year there was a general desire for foursomes instead of single matches. The visitors mustered four couples so that there were eight a side. Several of the Calcutta players were unable to take part, and one or two of the visitors were absent, but with four couples on each side a good game was looked for. The couples were drawn together, with the result that Messrs Robertson and Brown had to play against Messrs. H. C. Begg and J. Boyd, Messrs. Spence and Burn of Nagpore against Messrs. Adamson and H. Boyd, Mr. Shand of Rangoon and the Rev. M. Whitton of Nagpore against Mr. Lamb and Mr. Patterson, and Dr. MacDonal and Mr. Stiven against the Amateur Champion Mr. Mitchell-Innes and Mr. Orrell. A start was made at half past two, and the various players were eagerly scanned as they came in from one or other of the two half rounds. Mr. Lamb and Mr. Patterson were too strong for Mr. Shand and Mr. Whitton, as they were actually four holes up on the first half, but the visitors made a closer fight of it in the second half, and they lost only one other hole, but that made the visitors' five holes down on one match. The Nagpore couple had their work cut out for them, for they were two holes down on the first half round. They, however, not only wiped this out in the second half, but ended with one hole up, after a close fight. From the couple from the Straits much was expected, but they had against them Mr. Begg, who is now in a very good form, and Mr. J. Boyd, only recently returned from England, and the Calcutta men, playing their best, were able to defeat their powerful opponents by one hole. It is true that the Straits visitors had already played two rounds that day, and they were not, therefore, in the best possible condition for doing battle with two skilled players like their opponents. The fourth match, in which the two Bombay players Dr. MacDonald and Mr. Stiven were pitted against the Champion and Mr. Orrell, was expected to result in a victory for the Calcutta men. But the Bombay men, though they had not been doing very well in the previous competitions, are known to be very strong foursome players, and they at the very outset played in somewhat phenomenal fashion. Starting on the new or second part of the course, the Bombay players did the first five holes in twenty, which is, we believe, a record, and they were then five holes up! This could hardly go on, but the first half left the Bombay men seven holes up! This lead was actually increased to nine, when the champion, who had all along been playing in excellent form, and his partner, came away with a strong game, the Bombay men falling off for the moment. The Calcutta men won four holes running. The lead of the Bombay men was thus reduced to five. The Bombay couple, however, won the last hole, which left the Western visitors six holes up. As the visitors were thus seven holes up as against six holes for Calcutta, the local men were defeated by the narrow majority of one hole—a result of which the visitors were justly proud.—*Pioneer.*

Alford the jockey has purchased the well known entire pony Blair Athol from Mr. Park to take back to Australia with him for stud purposes and he has also purchased a well bred chestnut Arab from Scott for the same purpose. The younger Alford will leave with the pair in the s. s. Clitus.

In a recent article M. Clemenceau says that while the English fleet is becoming more and more formidable the French fleet does not, so to speak, exist. Large sums are voted, it is true, every year by the Chamber of Deputies for the service of the Republican navy, but nothing comes of it. The Corps Lagislatif previous to 1870 voted large sums in the same way for the army: we all know what happened when that army had to be mobilised in face of the Germans. M. Clemenceau is supported by high naval authority. Many facts he gets from a French officer he cannot name, but the ex-Minister of Marine himself, Admiral Rieunier, is pressed into the service, for a letter of his, written as recently as last month, has been captured, and in it he expresses grave dissatisfaction with the state of things at Toulon.

The new French law against the publication of incitements to the commission of criminal deeds of violence has had a marked effect on a class of writers who, while instigating others, are remarkably careful of their own safety. The editor of the "Revolte" has thought it prudent to discontinue his propaganda. His paper is no more. The "Pere Peinard" still comes out, but it speaks a different language, although its articles are still written in the choicest of thieves' slang. "You will ask me," he says to his readers, "why I do not say anything about the saucepan-business in the Aquarium (the bomb explosion in the Chamber of Deputies)—well, the fact is, my hands have been *cut off.*"

One of the sight of Stratford-on-Avon, though not one of special interest for pilgrims to the birth and burial place of Shakespear, has just been dispersed by the rapid tapping of the auctioneer's hammer. It is the so-called "Physigliptic Museum" of the late Mr. Jones of that town. It consisted of a curious collection of branches, leaves, and roots, ingeniously arranged in a way to represent rural scenes, historical incidents, carving minerals, fossils, and other objects. The learned Greek name of the museum was given to it by late Rev. G. Granville, Vicar of Stratford, and it was exhibited by Mr. Jones to some thousands of persons down to the time of his death, nearly four years ago. Two of the visitors' Books, purchased by Sir Arthur Hodgson for fifty shillings. A memoir of Mr. Jones was attached to the catalogue. The attendance at the sale, however, was not very numerous, and the various objects appear to have fetched but indifferent prices.

THE ARDLAMONT MYSTERY.

COUNSEL'S SPEECH FOR THE DEFENCE.

A correspondent of the *Westminster Gazette* writing from Edinburgh on the 22 ultimo, said:—Sooner than anticipated, the last day of the Monson trial has at length been reached. Mr. Comrie Thomson's address to the jury on behalf of accused, and Lord Kingsburgh's summing up, will both be disposed of to-day. Some time this evening we shall have the verdict. How will it go? That is the universal question. No one can answer it, but all have their opinions.

At the conclusion of yesterday's proceedings, after the termination of the Solicitor-General's address to the jury on behalf of the Crown, the Lord Justice Clerk reminded the jury in impressive tones that they had yet to hear the speech for the defence, and admonished them to form no conclusions until they had listened to both sides. As to Mr. Ashes's address it is agreed on all hands that it was a magnificent effort. Admirably lucid, powerful, self-restrained, perfect alike in phrase and in tone, it was a masterpiece of forensic eloquence. The Solicitor-General has been deservedly congratulated upon his achievement. Now it is Sheriff Thomson's turn, and if only he does as well as his opponent Monson will have no cause to complain of his advocate.

This morning the Court resumed work at half-past nine. Long before this time the Court was well filled, and when Mr. Comrie Thomson rose to address the jury on the stroke of the half hour, very few vacant places were to be seen. Mrs. Monson, it was stated, was not present.

The prisoner, sitting within a few feet of his advocate, listened to his opening remarks with that cold, unemotional expression which he has preserved throughout, gazing into vacancy straight in front of him for the most part, and only occasionally casting a glance at the jury or in other directions. To his right, still sketching, the young lady artist occupied her accustomed place in the seats facing the jury-box. To his left counsel for the Crown had moved from their usual seats at the advocates table so as to leave a clear space between Mr. Thomson and the jury. On the bench his lordship appeared to be busying himself in making the final preparations for his summing-up on large sheets of white foolscap. His lordship has taken out in his own writing a synopsis of the evidence given, and these slips he constantly turned over, arranged and rearranged, making additions and corrections now and again with the stylographic pen which he invariably employs as counsel proceeded with his address. Outside the day was bleak, cheerless and overcast, and the semi-darkened Court, more gloomy than usual, required the gas to be turned on at the outset.

There was no lack of gravity in Mr. Comrie Thomson's manner as he addressed himself to the momentous task with which he is entrusted, and all his auditors listened with the closest attention to his opening remarks as he set forth in a few weighty and impressive sentences the awful seriousness of the issue which the jury were to be called on to determine: Death, disgraceful death, to the man at the bar—an indelible stain upon his wife and family of young children. These were the terrible, the inevitable results which would ensue if the jury accepted the theory of the prisoner's guilt which the Crown advanced. For himself, said counsel, his feelings were twofold. Anxiety and confidence were mingled as he approached his task—confidence when he reflected on the inherent improbalities of the case which the prosecution had sought to establish, anxiety when he remembered the overwhelming prejudice which had been excited against his client by newspaper comments and in other ways since the public first became acquainted with the case.

Proceeding then to deal with the evidence in detail, and considering first the all-important question of motive, Mr. Thomson contended in emphatic language that this part of the case, when examined in the light of facts, crumbled absolutely into dust; and even otherwise, "motive" in itself was insufficient to condemn a man. Motive could not be brought forward to eke out evidence otherwise scanty and imperfect. That the Monsons were in poor circumstances when they made Hambrough's acquaintance was certain, but nothing has been produced to show that they were unable to obtain from Tottenham and elsewhere command of ready money when they required it. All the evidence went to show that Monson had every possible motive to keep Hambrough alive, and stood to gain absolutely nothing by his death. This was proved beyond the possibility of dispute by the single fact that at the time the lad died there was no legal obligation existing on the part of any insurance office in the world to pay money to Monson upon his death. Passing next to the circumstances surrounding the crime charged, and referring first to the disappearance of "Scott," Sheriff Thomson maintained that it was the greatest calamity which ever befell a mortal man on trial for his life that "Scott" had not been found.

The Press Association account reads:—When the doors of the Court were opened this morning, shortly after half-past eight, darkness almost complete prevailed. The few jets of gas which were lighted served only to render the gloom more apparent, but notwithstanding this there was the usual rush to secure places in all the public parts of the Court, and by nine o'clock except in the place reserved for members of the Bar, every seat was occupied. The determination to resume the proceedings half an hour earlier than usual is due to the effort which is being made to bring the great trial to a conclusion this evening, and there is little doubt that this end will be accomplished, although the hour may be late.

THE PRISONER'S SELF-POSSESSION.

Mr. Comrie Thomson (prisoner's counsel) arrived at 20 minutes past nine, and he was quickly followed by the jury, who probably for the last time answered to their names. The prisoner was brought up immediately afterwards, and it was observable that he looks very well, retaining all the remarkable self-possession which has characterised his bearing throughout the tedious progress of the trial.

MR. THOMSON'S SPEECH FOR THE DEFENCE.

The Lord Justice Clerk took his seat on the bench at 9-27, and a few moments later Mr. Thomson rose to commence his address.

He commenced in clear confident tones with the words: Gentlemen of the Jury, I rise to address you on behalf of the prisoner at the bar with a mingled feeling of confidence and of anxiety. On the one hand I take courage from the fact that you approach the threshold of this case with a great barrier of improbabilities which stands between you and an adverse verdict—improbabilities which arise from what I may call moral considerations. Antecedently these crimes are in the highest degree improbable; there are many wicked men in the world, no doubt, and every now and then (rarely in this country) we are startled by the commission of a great crime, but as a rule men are not criminal—at all events; they are not as a rule guilty of acts of brutal violence. That was one of the grounds which led him to believe that the verdict of the jury would be one which would acquit the prisoner at the bar. He took confidence also from the unflagging attention which the jury had devoted to the consideration of this case.

"IS IT PROVED?"

Their first and last question must be "Is it proved?" He felt confident their answer would be in the negative. On the other hand, counsel admitted that the case had even, from his point of view, an anxious side. The issue they had to determine was the most awful issue one human being had to decide for another, and they must remember that the inevitable result of condemnation was death—a disgraceful death—to the man at the bar, and an indelible stain on his wife and family. In impressive tones, which were listened to with the deepest attention by the prisoner and the jury, Mr. Thomson went on to say that fifteen years ago he heard a learned counsel, who had since become an eminent judge, address a jury for the defence in a celebrated trial in which a woman then occupied the position that Monson did to-day, and he thus described the issue:—"Gentlemen," he said, "the prisoner at the bar is charged with murder, and the punishment of murder is death. That simple statement suggests the awful nature of the occasion which brings you and me face to face."

A CRITICISM OF THE PRESS.

Counsel then went on to impress upon the jury to dismiss from their minds all that they might have read in the newspapers. He did not, he said, charge the newspapers with wilfully trying to prejudice the case, but the fact remained that they had attempted to gratify the curiosity of the public at the expense of the man suspected of the crime. The case for the Crown could not, he said, be supported by any direct evidence of the crime, and accordingly it was founded upon motive and indirect or circumstantial evidence. Now, motive was not sufficient to condemn a man of a crime, and neither was it permissible for an otherwise weak case to be eked out by the presence of a motive.

Counsel then went into the details of the alleged crime, and commenced by saying that at the time when it was supposed to have been committed the bulk of the evidence went to show that, so long as young Hambrough lived, Monson could live with comparative comfort. Mr. Thomson next proceeded to deal with the endeavours to obtain insurance policies in Mrs. Monson's name, and argued that at the time there was a reasonable prospect that the contract with the Eagle would be got by Monson just at the time that these policies were being done, because it was an essential part of the contract after which Monson had been striving, and in which strife he had a competitor in Major Hambrough and his friends, that they should be able to go to the Eagle Company with good life policies either upon the Major or upon Cecil. If the scheme had been successful, not only would Cecil and the Major have been provided for, but Monson would have been handsomely recouped for his expenditure; and, said the learned counsel, "where the motive was to take the life of a young man on whose surviving those results depended, I profess myself entirely unable to see." The one thing that was essential to the carrying out of this arrangment was that the young man should live; if he died before June, 1884, the whole thing was in the air. If they had one strong motive in the world it was to keep this lad in life, and if you are satisfied of that, there is an end of the motive—there is an end of the case. After describing the abortive transactions with the Scottish Provident and the London, Liverpool, and Globe Insurance Companies counsel dealt with the policies effected directly on deceased's life with the New York Mutual. He pointed out that the manager of the company stated that the proposal to assign to Mrs. Monson came from Cecil himself; but that it was well known that the assignment could not be a valid one. It might be argued, said Mr. Thomson, that the young man, from a sense of duty, from a sense of common honesty, said to himself, "Well, I may die any day, and at all events I will leave behind me evidence to show what my intention was." But, continued the learned counsel, speaking with marked empahasis, "my position is this: that at the time that this lad died there was no obligation by any insurance office in this world to pay money to Monson in respect of his death, so that the point that is made so strongly against me that this man imbrued his hands in his friend's blood because he had insured his life and wished to get the proceeds of the policy, is absolutely without foundation, and the whole Crown case, that it based upon motive, crumbles into dust."

MR. THOMSON ON MR. TOTTENHAM.

In pursuit of his argument in this line, Mr. Thomson raised a ripple of laughter in Court by his description of the witness Tottenham. "I don't want to say hard words," he remarked, "even about a Crown witness. He is rather a queer fish. I do not think that he is the kind of man that you and I quiet Scotch folk, are in the habit of meeting very often, and I do not know that we desire to make his more intimate acquaintance;" and then he proceeded to argue that the evidence showed that Tottenham displayed more anxiety to obtain the money for the polices from the insurance office than Monson did. Monson's attitude, in fact was patent to all. He told Tottenham, according to his own evidence, that the assignment was worthless, and felt that the legal claim was unfounded. Having referred to the correspondence as to the alleged undue influence which Monson had exercised upon deceased, counsel contended that it did not justify the theory set up by the Crown.

After speaking for an hour and ten minutes, Mr. Thomson said, "I have disposed of motive; I now come to consider the evidence as to the facts of the alleged crimes."

"THREE PERSONS KNEW: AND NO OTHERS."

"Three persons," he continued, "knew exactly what happened, and no other human beings. They were the poor lad who is dead, the prisoner at the bar, whose mouth is closed, and the man called "Scott" whom we cannot get. Now, both sides (counsel contended) had done their best to find Scott. There was nothing suspicious in his departure from Ardlamont, because Hambrough, being dead, there was no necessity for the yacht, and consequently no necessity for Scott. It was certainly a remarkable coincidence that apparently Ted Davis and Scott had disappeared, not at the same time it was true, because Scott was last seen on August 10, whereas Davis was seen as late as the middle of September; but suppose these two men were the same, was it not demonstrated that Ted Davis, if he were Scott, was one of the gentlest, most amiable, and quiet of men? A bookmaker, he was, (continued Mr. Thomson), but he was a sick bookmaker, a dying bookmaker, and two witnesses told you that he was the last person in the world to do a cruel act. And yet the preposterous suggestion is that for some reason Monson invites this mind, amiable man to come down to be an eye-witness to an attempt to murder and then takes him along with him to be an eye-witness of an act of murder, and does not take any means to detain him so that he may give evidence in his favour. Is not the thing perfectly absurd on on the face of it?

THE CALAMITY OF SCOTT'S ABSENCE.

And then the learned counsel, dropping his voice and speaking with grave deliberation, said: "It is the greatest calamity that could befall my client that Scott is not here. I cannot say more; but I may say this that according to the instructions by which I am guided it is the greatest calamity that ever befell a mortal man that Scott has not been able to go into that witness-box."

[As our telegram subsequently told us the prisoner was liberated, a verdict of "not proven" being returned.]

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, January 6.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Lieut W M Kennedy, 9th Madras Inf, is appointed to be an Assist Commr of the 3rd grade in Assam.

MEDICAL.

The services of the undermentioned officers of the Indian Medical Service (Bengal), which were placed temporarily at the disposal of the Chief Commr of Burma are placed permanently at his disposal:—Surgn Capt A K P Russell and J H Seillck.

REVENUE AND AGRICLTURAL DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned officers, who have been appointed by H M's Secy of State to the Forest Dept of India, are appointed to be Assist Conservs of the 2nd grade, with effect from the dates specified opposite their names, and are posted to the provinces noted below:—Mr H G Billson, N W Provinces and Oudh, 27th Nov.; Mr C C Abbey, N W Provinces and Oudh, 30th Nov.; Mr R M Williamson, Berar, 16th Nov.; Mr R C Milward, Central Provinces, 27th Nov.; Mr F Linnell, Central Provinces, 27th Nov; Mr C O Hanson Central Provinces, 27th Nov.; Mr W F Perree Bengal, Mr C B Smales, Burma, Mr E P Stebbing, Bengal, F E B Lloyd, Assam, 1st Dec, 1893.

With reference to the notification by the Govt of Bengal No. 1 A, (General), dated the 6th Jany, 1891, the services of Mr A D Pai, C I E, Indian Civil Service, are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of Bengal, with effect from the date on which he may relinquish charge of the special duty on which he has been employed.

The following changes are made in the graded list of the Political Dept:—

Consequent on the seconding of Mr W R Lawrence, C I E I C S, Settlement Commr, Kashmir, as a substantive Political Agent of the 3rd class, with effect from the effect from 15th inst: Capt P J Melvill, I S C, Political Assist of the 1st class to be a substantive Political Agent of the 3rd class, but to continue to officiate as a Political Agent of the 2nd class.

Consequent on return from privilege leave of Major J H Sadler, I S C, Offg Political Agent of the 2nd class, and with effect from the 29th October 1893:—Capt W C R Stratton, I S C, Offg Political Agent of the 2nd class, reverts to Offg Political Agent of the 3rd class; Capt J L Keyte, I S C, Offg Political Agent of the 3rd class, reverts to Offg Political Assistant of the 1st class; Lieut P T A Spence, I S C, Offg Political Assist of the 1st class, reverts to Offg Political Assist of the 2nd class: and Lieut A McConaghey, I S C, Offg Political Assist of the 2nd class, reverts to Offg Political Assist of the 3rd class.

Consequent on the appointment of Capt A F Pinhey, I S C, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 3rd class, and with effect from the 6th Nov. 1893:—Capt M A Pigou, I S C, Offg Political Agent of the 3rd class, reverts to Offg Political Assist of the 1st class.

Consequent of the return from privilege leave of Major C W Ravenshaw, I S C, Offg Political Agent of the 1st class, and with effect from the 10th Nov. 1893:—Major G Gaisford, I S C, Offg Political Agent of the 1st class, reverts to Offg Political Agent of the 2nd class; and Capt L S Newmarch, I S C, Offg Political Agent of the 2nd class, reverts to Offg Political Agent of the 3rd class.

Consequent on the appointment of Lieut K D Erskine, I S C, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 3rd class, and with effect from the 11th Nov. 1893:—Capt F E Younghusband, C I E, 1st (King's) Dragoon Guards, Offg Political

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

It has been said of some in England, writes the 'Army and Navy Gazette,' that this agitation for the increase of the Navy must lead to ruinous rivalry between the nations. The same feeling has been expressed by our worthy friend M. Weyl in the Debats. If it should prove so we shall be truly sorry. But we would beg Frenchmen to remember that the fault will not lie with us. We are not bellicose. We are, if they choose to employ the words of Bonaparte, a nation of shopkeepers. We have nothing to gain by war, but very much to lose. For France we have the most friendly feeling. She has not found us aggressive. But we are resolved that our naval supremacy shall remain undisputed, and we are amply justified, in the cause of peace, in this resolve. Let them reflect that since the day of Trafalgar, when we vindicated our supremacy—our unquestioned supremacy—afloat, there has been peace upon the seas. It has not been so upon the land, where no force has supremely dominated, but, on the contrary, as one speaker pointed out at the meeting of the London Chamber of Commerce, Europe has been torn by a succession of bloody wars. As Lord Roberts said, Great Britain does not want to go to war. She is threatening no one. All she asks is to be left undisturbed in the possession of her Empire and the development of her commerce. 'Why, then' he questioned, 'should our European neighbours, whose maritime interests are in no way menaced by the naval superiority of this country, endeavour to wrest from us that command of the sea which is so necessary to our national life and independence?' It is a question we leave Frenchmen to answer, and Englishmen to reflect upon. The action of the London Chamber of Commerce has been excellent. They have evoked a body of weighty opinion, weighty especially because of its unanimity and independence of party, that has already borne fruit, and will do so still more.

Captain J. Spencer Ewart, A.D.C., Cameron Highlanders, delivered a lecture the other evening 're the East of Scotland Tactical Society, at Edinburgh on Battle Discipline. Brigadier-General Macdonald presided. Any attack formation, the lecturer held, should be one of the utmost simplicity if it was to stand the test of battle. Treating of fire discipline, he said, volley-firing was very difficult, if not impossible, except by troops at great distances from the enemy, and when independent firing tended to put the men out of hand, they should as far as possible discourage firing on the part of the troops actually destined for the assault, and seek to cover their advance by artillery firing and long-range volleys delivered by the reserve. If, however, it was absolutely necessary for the attacked to fire, the fire should be delivered from the knee and not lying down. He agreed with a writer who had stated that during a battle every fixed formation ceased, and, speaking from his own experience, described the confused condition of the Highland Brigade after the charge at Tel-el-Kebir. He said that in a group of sixteen men who arrived with him at the railway station after the assault, five Infantry regiments were represented, and it took two or three hours to collect the men together. Finally he spoke of the great advantage and influence to our Army of 'esprit de corps,' and of a good system of discipline. Brigadier General Macdonald, in winding up the discussion, said a good deal of the old training was now only useful in the sense that it was a means of enforcing obedience. It seemed to him they ought to direct a great deal more of their training away from mere movement into the use of the weapon.

It was especially the French army which familiarised Jews of the modern era with the idea of military service. Many a little Polish congregation first beheld a foreign Israelite in the person of some soldier of Napoleon's army. But also on the other side of the Atlantic the idea of military service found favour among Jewish citizens, who even contributed the whole of a small battalion to the United States forces in the war with this country in 1814. Mr. Cohen referred, says the 'Jewish Chronicle,' the other day in no excessive terms to the magnificent services rendered by the American-Jewish community in the great War of Secession of thirty years back; but not less patriotic zeal has been shown by the Israelites of France, Germany, Austria, Italy, Denmark, Bulgaria, and even Russia and Roumania, in the great struggles in which those countries have more lately been engaged. Mr. Cohen's explanation appears a fair one why the proportion of Jews in the lower grades of the British forces of to-day is perhaps not altogether as large as it might be. It is certain that a considerable number enlist in the army and militia, or become enrolled in the volunteers, without declaring their Hebraic origin; but this is a relic of byegone conditions that daily tends to rectify itself. In the ranks of the Imperial and Colonial forces, and also in the Bombay army (in which many of the Beni Israel serve) avowed Jews have proved themselves as staunch and as intrepid as any among their Gentile comrades; while among the officers, men of Jewish descent like those gallant soldiers the Barrows, who even in these days were able to render their country most distinguished services before they fell, have borne witness that the ancient fighting blood of Israel has not been attenuated even by centuries of suffering and oppression. Some time ago the Rev. S. Singer wrote in our columns about our duty to encourage and to regard with favour the enlistment of our young men in the British army. The idea that a man who enlists loses caste is still prevalent among the English middle class, and Mr. Singer rightly protested against this prejudice being found, and even exaggerated, in Jewish circles. When a Jewish soldier earns the Victoria Cross in war, or some Jewish volunteer gains the Queen's Prize in peace, the last shreds of doubt will be blown away from any minds inside or outside our community to which the association of the Jew with military service may possibly at present appear incongruous. Yet the utmost proof of patriotism is to submit oneself voluntarily to the perils of defensive warfare. This each man does who wears Her Majesty's uniform; and because they encourage these, and stimulate others to imitate their worthy example, such services as that held at the Borough Synagogue deserve the heartiest approbation from every lover of his country.

Some of the American critics are not satisfied with the performance of the Columbia, for it is said that her speed is not commensurate with her great power. We believe, says one authority, that she is the highest engined boat of any ship afloat of her size, but not the fleetest. Her displacement is 7,350 tons, with 22,000 horse-power, or 3 horse power per ton of displacement. The two new Cunard ships, built to severe as war cruisers, are of 12,500 tons displacement, 30,000 horse power, twin screws, showing 2·25 horse power per ton of displacement. These boats have made the Atlantic voyage of nearly 3,000 miles at an average of 21·3 knots per hour. It would doubtless be impossible for the Columbia to make such a voyage at that rate. Smaller ships, with higher engine power in proportion to displacement, have been built. For example, the Japanese cruiser Yoshino has a displacement of 4,000 tons, 15,000 horse power, or 3·75 horse power per ton. Her mean speed on the official trial was 23·031 knots.

The Peruvians were the first people to teach us what a battle at sea under the altered conditions of naval warfare would be like, and valuable lessons in the art of bombardment might be gleaned from the recent history of Chili and the present contest in Brazil. Most new engines of destruction, too, receive their first trial at the hands of one or other of the South American Republics, and if the Nictheroy which President Peixoto has purchased in the United States, reaches Brazil in safety we shall learn something of the value of the 45-ton dynamite gun, provided always that the gunners, when they fire, manage to hit. This weapon has never had a complete trial yet, but if its performances are in a remote degree akin to the promises, then it should not take long to blow Admiral de Mello out of the sea.

It is intended that the Magnificent, the new battleship just laid down at Chatham, shall carry a new type of gun—namely, a 50-ton breechloader—which will be capable of being trained and loaded either by manual or hydraulic power indifferently. This will be a decided improvement on the 67-ton guns of the Royal Sovereign, which depend entirely on machinery for their working, and which are consequently liable to be disabled more easily than the new type of heavy gun. The 50-ton gun of the Mhgnificent will be arranged in the same way as the guns of the Royal Sovereign—that is to say, they will be en barbette, and will be mounted in pairs fore and aft.

The Russian Government has made a change of some importance in the regulations of 1874 concerning obligatory service. Up to the present time only those have taken part in the drawing of lots who, on January 1st in the year in which the drawing has been made, have reached the age of 20. It has, however, been found that many young men called to the colours have been still unfitted for the hardships of the service, and, therefore, by altering the date at which this age is to be reached, it is now provided that henceforth the average age of the recruit shall be 21 years and six months. The number of young men fulfilling the conditions in 1893—that is, born between January 1st and October 1st, 1872—is 626,000, but, of these, 262,000 only are embodied. The contingent was 145,000 in 1884, and 230,000 in 1889. A further change has been made in the period at which the call of the contingent is made. This year the operation began on October 15th instead of, as usual, on November 1st. The Russian recruiting operations have to deal with 2½ classes of men, between the ages of 21 and 43, including some 11,750,000 individuals, but, of these, about 8 millions have never received military training. The actual effective of the Russian Army on a peace footing is, in Europe, 30,574 officers and 750,944 rank and file, while in Asia, in round numbers, there are 190,000 in all. On a war footing this number would be trebled.

NOTICES.

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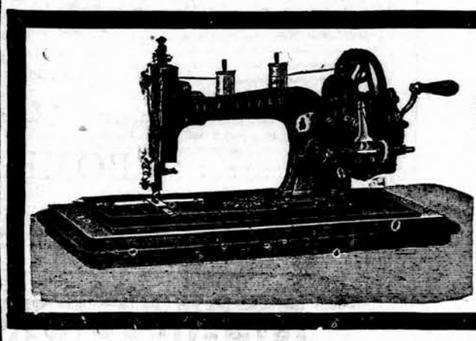

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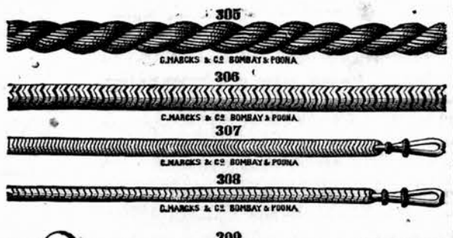
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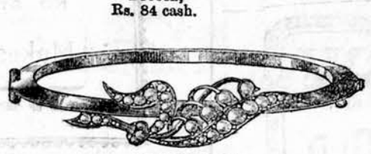
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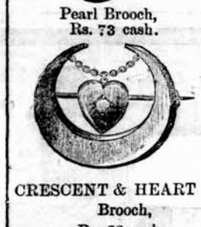
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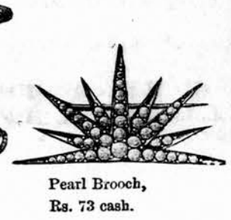
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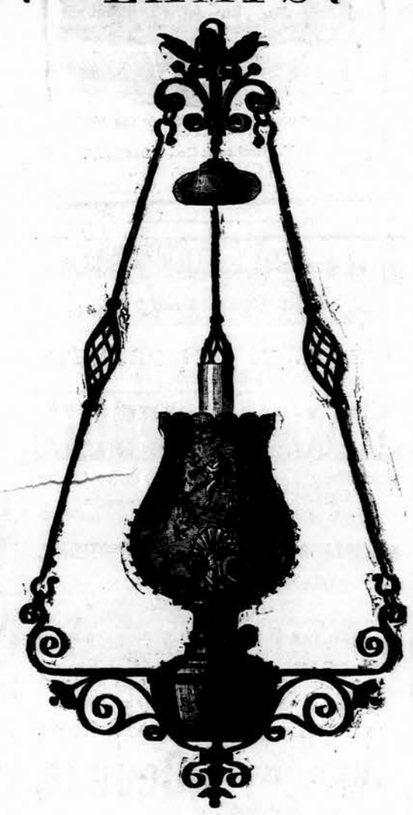
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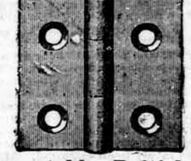

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